ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,090—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th June.
† ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.I. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th ,,
† ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B. HYDASPES	2996	450	E. Gordon	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3030	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† Those Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

28th June. 12th July. 26th July.
9th August. 23rd August. 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July 1893.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Aug. ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,042	500	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 80, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 22, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at al places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

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To drive away

MOSQUITOS.

COMPOSED of Vegetable Ingredients only and absolutely harmless to men and animals, agreeably perfumed; easily lighted; and invaluable when you want a quiet read.

Price Re. 1 per Box of 18.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 28th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,460 tons, on the 2nd July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,951 tons, on the 29th June, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,534 tons, on the 7th July, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th June, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 659 tons CAST IRON PIPES, for the Oomdah Saugor Water Works, as follows :—

	Tons.
963—C. I. Pipes 12" diatr. 12 ft. length, about	430
871—C. I. Pipes 10" diatr. 9 ft. length, ,,	224
66—C. I. Pipes 4" diatr. 6 ft. length, ,,	5

The Pipes to be of the kind known as "Socket and Spigot" according to the above lengths from the bottom of Socket to top of Spigot. Ends to be turned and bored with the ordinary percentage of pipes with plain ends.

The Pipes to be delivered free at the Hyderabad Railway Station within a period agreed upon from date of signing the contract.

Detailed Specification can be had on application to the undersigned.

All Tenders must be accompanied with a sum of Government Rupees 1,000 in Government of India Promissory Notes, which will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers.

The Tenders should reach this office, not later than the 20th of July, 1893, after which no Tenders will be received.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

D. GAUNTLETT,
Officiating Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D.
Hyderabad Deccan, 22nd June, 1893.

KEMP & Co.'s

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

SHOULD India's climate settle
'Neath the thatching of your pate,
For the baldness of a friar
You will not have long to wait.

IF your hair is slowly thinning,
It is time you turned about
To secure a safe prescription
And prevent its dropping out.

DERMATOLOGISTS all tell us,
And undoubtedly 'tis true ;
For a cranium's best int'rest
Once a week we must shampoo.

JUST explore your polar regions,
Use KEMP'S well-known HAIR DOUCHE too,
It will crown itself with glory,
And your head with hair renew.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household stand-by.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support, in all cases of "Nerves."

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SPARKLING TABLE WATERS,

UNRIVALLED FOR PURITY & QUALITY.

Manufactured with the utmost attention to cleanliness.

Soda Water.
Seltzer Water.
Potash Water.
Lithia Water (Simple).
Ærated Water.
Lemonade.
Ginger Ale.
Quinine Tonic.
Ginger Beer.
Ginger Ale.
Raspberryade.

DELIVERED FREE LOCALLY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND TO H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MISS WATSON,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,

IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32	8	
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	,,	37	8	
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	,,	3	8	extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs.	35	0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	,,	55	0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.

MEADOW STREET BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Twill Lining,
With or Without Collars,
Six for Rs. 15.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
For wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
For Dress.
Pique or Best
Fourfold Linen throughout
Six for Rs. 33.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth,
with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest
Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel,
for Cricketing or Lawn-Tennis, also in Colours,
Each, Rs. 9-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool,
Delightfully cool, in
White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 9-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Stripes and Checks,
newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns with our Improved Self-measurement System on Application.

THORPE AND CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

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LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOLD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries ; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 35, Rs. 40. Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 65.
Half-hunting cases	Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs. 70.
GOLD WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases	Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases	Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130, & Rs. 150.
GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—	
Crystal Face	Rs. 500.
Hunting Case	Rs. 550.
CHATELAINE WATCHES—	
Silver	From Rs. 70.
Gold	From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50 ; Gold from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

Just Received Per P. & O. Steamer "Massilia."

"Acme" Cameras.
Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic,
Do. Scrap.
Backgrounds.
Bamboo Tripods.
Books on Photography.
Border Negatives.
Bottles, glass stoppered.
Bromide Paper and Opals.
Brushes, dusting.
Burnishers.
Cameras.
Card Boards.
Celluloid Films.
Chemicals.
Cloud Negatives.
Cutting Glasses.
Dallmeyer's Lenses.
Detective Cameras.
Developers.
Developing Lamps.
Developing Sinks.
Dishes, Glass.
Dishes, Granitine.
,, Porcelain.
,, Ebonite.
Dropping Bottles.
Dry Plates.
Eastman's Bromide Paper.
,, "Solio" ,,
Edward's Specialities.
Enlarging Apparatus.
Ferro Prussiate Paper.
Filtering Paper.
Finders.
Focussing Glasses.
Do. Cloths.
Funnels, Glass.
Graduated Glass Jugs.
,, ,, Measures.
Guide Books for Beginners.
Head Rests.
Hydrokinone.
Ilford's Printing out Paper.
,, Dry Plates.
Isochromatic Plates
"Kodak" Cameras for Plates or Films.
"Kodak" Spools.
Lancaster's Photo Sets.
Lantern Plates, Edward's.
,, ,, Thomas's.
,, Slide Boxes.
Lenses, best makers.
Light Tight Boxes.
Magic Lanterns.
Magnifying Glasses.
Marions' Cameras.
Masks and Discs.
Meagher's Cameras.
Mounts, all sizes.
Opaque Glass Measures.
"Perfection" Developing Lamps.
Plate and Print Washers.
Photo Boxes, Screens and Stands.
Porcelain Washing Troughs
Photo Sets, complete.
Plate Boxes and Racks.
Platinotype Requisites.
Print Trimmers.
Print Washers.
Printing Frames
Rodinal.
Ross' Lenses.
Ruby Twill.
Scales and Weights.
Sensitized Paper.
Shaw's Pocket Cameras.
Shutters.
Sinks, Earthenware.
Spotting Medium.
Squeegees.
Syphon Tanks.
Taps, Swing with Rose.
Transparency Plates.
Trays, Ebonite.
Trays, Papier Mache.
Tripods.
Troughs, Fixing or Alum.
Vignetters.
Voigtlander's Lenses.
Watson's "Acme" Cameras
Wratten's Dry Plates.

Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.

Complete Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrrted Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. CARTER'S
ELECTRIC SPINE BELTS
Remove Spinal Disorders and Nervous Debility, Rs. 5-8.

23, Hummum Street } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay.

AMMONIATED
MUSK LAVENDER SALTS.

A Smelling Salt of a most Recherche Odour, equally useful in the Ball Room and Boudoir. Re. 1.

23, Hummum Street, } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co., No. 10, Sham's Manzil, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1893, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators in accordance with Section 186 of Act VI. of 1882.

Also to pass Resolutions as to the disposal of any Unclaimed Dividends, and Distributions, and other Cash Balance that may remain on the above date and of the Account Books and Documents of the Company.

A. McLAGGAN,
S. D. SASSOON,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1893.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is English-made.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is absolutely pure.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is rich gold flake.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is for Pipes.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
Smokes Cool!

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is fragrance itself.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is in patent tins.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is always fresh.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is procurable throughout India.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

CASCARA CORDIAL

Contains the active Principle of Cascara Sagrada in a palatable and pleasant form without the unpleasant flavour of the fluid extract of the Bark. Is a remedy in Indigestion and a Tonic Laxative in habitual Constipation. It does not produce Griping like other similar Preparations. Re. 1-8.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAY RUM HAIR TONIC.

The well-known Nutritive and Invigorating qualities of Bay Rum have been utilised in this Tonic. For cleansing the head it is invaluable. Re. 1-8.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & Co., { Fort, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

AROMATIC STEEL
FEMALE PILLS,

Composed of Steel, Penny Royal, Aloes, &c., a safe and effectual Remedy for all disorders incident to the Female Sex. They remove Obstructions, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterical Affections, Paleness and General Debility. Re. 1.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & CO., { Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE, FITTINGS, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs' MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Hornby Row, Fort, opposite the General Post Office, the shop-furniture, fittings, &c., of Mrs. T Counsell, closing her business, consisting of glass show cases, glass cupboard, dress boxes, cheval glass, iron safe, hat stands, almyrah, baba carriage, clock, writing table, step ladders, sewing machines, bagatelle table, hanging punka, gas fittings, &c., &c.

The above things are now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
2 bales colored blankets.
5 cases colored sarries.
2 " grey dhooties.
13 " assorted soap
5 sewing machines of different styles.
On account of the concerned ex s.s. "Formosa"—
R S—1—2 casks ink.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Ebrahim Fukirmohmed—
H E H 2—1433—1—2 cases drums, trumpets and signal horns, ex s.s. "Rheinfels.'

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 26, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Oriental Bank Building, Fort, the office and household furniture belonging to the Bank, consisting of blackwood open carved furniture, bestplated ware, solid silver ware, rich crockery and glassware, a full-sized slate billiard table, with balls, cues lamps, &c., complete by Thurston, a hand some marble gilt clock by Miror Fred and Fils, with pair of gilt marble vases, firstrate pictures and oleographs, table ornaments, Madras cane matting, office tables, pigeon holes, lithographic and copying presses, one large clock on stand, large and small weighing scales, counters, punkhas, chairs, &c., also one very large iron safe by Chubb's.

Catalogues are published and the above is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road near Mr L P DeSouza's carriage workshop, where the whole kit has been removed for sale, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of J. E. WALLER, Esquire.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WAREE BUNDER.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, and sweepings, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock, Warri Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a hand some mahogany grand square piano by Rose and Co., Japanese armoury, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Sholapur milk goats, Surat and Jafferabad cows, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of Captain J. HAND, Supt, Prince's and Victoria Docks.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 26, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

4 bales bleached and coloured waste.

A quantity of household furniture consisting of arm and without arm chairs, cabinet writing table, teapoy, sofas drawing-room chairs, marble top teapoys, glass door almyras, pier tables, bentwood chairs, &c.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Goolamhussein—
T H B C 413—146-47—2 cases white copper foil ex s.s. Thames.
157-58—2 " " " .. ex s.s. Carthage.
161-62—2 " " " .. ex s.s. Shannon.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Parson and Co.—
P & Co—61 1 case 12 pieces tweed.
On account and at the risk of Mr. R. N. Kerrawalla—
S G 31 M—9938—1 case 8 pieces velvet.
By order of Messrs. Sorabshah & Co., and on account and at the risk of Bora Essajee Jafferjee.
38 bales old newspapers, each weighing 5 cwt and 10lb with tare.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdoolally Sullamanjee, ex s. s. Shannon.
A S 401-500.—100 bales old newspapers.

AT 2 P. M.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 light strong victoria.
1 chestnut Arab charger, going in harness.
1 strong open carriage and harness.
1 strong bay waler horse suitable for a brougham, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE
AT
The Army, Navy and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Ld., Apollo Bunder.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., the whole of the remaining stock-in-trade of the Society, consisting of lamps, pictures, hardware, hosiery, crockery, electroplated ware, haberdashery, bath tubs, cupboards, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF DYED DRILL AND PRINTS.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Pooranchund and Permasseridass of Cawnpore.
R A
C 139 1284—1 case 40 pieces dyed drills.
H & Co
" 1279—1 case 62 pieces white ground shirting prints.
C 101 1278—1 case 62 " " "

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 26, 1893.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes;—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold." I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 14 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE DEWAN of TRAVANCORE will RECEIVE up to the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, the 19th July, 1893, (5th Audi 1068), Tenders for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY to the TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT. Printed Sheets containing a List of the Articles required, the terms of the contract, and other particulars can be had on application to the Undersigned or to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and Co., Madras.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 14th June, 1833.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P. M. (Gunfire), on the 15th August, 1893, for the PURCHASE on lease of the LAND and BUILDINGS, known as the Cathedral High School Premises, on the Esplanade, Bombay.

Particulars and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after 10th May, 1893.

S. REBSCH, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

P. W. Offices, Bombay, 1st May, 1893.

NOTICE.

IN supersession of the Municipal Commissioner's Notice, dated 27th April, the following amended Notice relating to Local Standards of WEIGHT and MEASURE is hereby given:—

A

The Municipal Commissioner proposes, under Section 418 (1) of Bombay Act III of 1888, to provide the following Local Standards of Weight in addition to those now in use.

4 Sers.
8 Sers.
10 Sers.
20 Sers.
40 Sers.

B

The Municipal Commissioner proposes, under the Act and Section of the Act above quoted, to substitute for the Phurra (dry) Measure containing 16 Pylees or 3145 cubic inches a Phurra (dry) Measure containing 17 Pylees or 3341·52 cubic inches.

The Commissioner will consider any objections which may be forwarded to him on or before 20th instant.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 5th June, 1893.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.

—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1893 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-seventh Day of June instant, at 10 o'clock, in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 2nd Day of June 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from the 1st July, 1893, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System will be as follows!—

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE.

STATIONS.		DOWN TRAINS.				
		Mail.	Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Through Mixed.	Local Mixed.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Bombay (Colaba)	Dep	21 30	6 30	14 30	22 0	
Bulsar	Arr	2 16	13 40	21 38	6 8	
	Dep	2 22	13 50	21 51	6 18	9 0
Surat	Arr	3 50	16 5	0 7	8 56	11 34
	Dep	4 5	16 20	0 22	9 11	11 41
Broach	Arr	5 19	18 33	2 19	11 30	14 2
	Dep	5 24	18 38	2 26	11 35	14 12
Baroda	Arr	6 45	20 45	4 30	14 5	16 57
	Dep	6 58	—	4 40	14 15	17 11
Ahmedabad— Broad Gauge	Arr	9 10		7 45	17 41	21 0
" "	Dep	9 35			17 58	—
Metre Gauge	Dep	9 50		15 0	20 0	
Wadhwan	Arr	13 15			22 45	

STATIONS.		UP TRAINS.				
		Mail.	Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Through Mixed.	Local Mixed.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wadhwan	Dep	15 20		7 15		
Ahmedabad— Broad Gauge	Arr	19 0		12 10		
Metre Gauge	Arr	18 30		10 35		6 10
Broad Gauge	Dep	19 30		12 35	20 6	6 40
Baroda	Arr	21 42		15 38	23 38	10 22
	Dep	21 55	6 15	15 48	23 50	10 37
Broach	Arr	23 16	8 22	17 53	2 25	13 17
	Dep	23 21	8 28	17 58	2 33	13 22
Surat	Arr	0 35	10 22	20 0	5 1	15 42
	Dep	0 50	10 37	20 15	5 21	15 57
Bulsar	Arr	2 18	12 49	22 27	8 1	18 35
	Dep	2 28	12 59	22 37	8 11	—
Bombay (Colaba)	Arr	7 15	20 10	6 15	16 40	

There will also be a few minor alterations in the Local Suburban Trains. For these and for Detailed Timings of Through Trains, see the issue of the Company's Guide and Coaching Tariff for the 3rd Quarter, 1893, and the Sheet Time Bills exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, June 21, 1893.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months .... Rs. 26
Six Months .... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP..........Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—1% p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2% p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected,
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. G. FIDLER,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP................£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

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School Board, City Municipality, Poona.

Poona, Municipal Office, 19th June, 1893.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Sale of Alfred Manufacturing Mill, 89, Meadow Street.

Fair.—The annual Bundari Lane Fair was held yesterday.

The Bandora Municipal Elections.—The Bandora Municipal Elections will take place to-day, from 2 p.m. to 6 p. m. (Madras time).

Postal Notice.—Mails for Zanzibar, per extra s. s. Nyanza, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m. to-day.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Saint Pancras and the s. s. Banda entered the dock on Friday; and the s. s. Ponani left it on Friday and the s. s. Wildcroft on Saturday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Manila, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a. m., to-morrow, the 27th instant.

Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund.—Members are reminded that the general meeting of the Death Benefit Fund takes place this evening, at the Association rooms, at 5-30 p.m. Members are particularly requested to attend.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting):—

Overture	Le Toreador	A. Adam.
Gavotte	La Reine	C. Melville.
Song	The Flight of Ages	F. Bevan.
Valse	Moreska	F. Fare.
Grand Selection	Mirella	Gounod.
Polka	Chappies	F. Fare.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Goa News.—From the 11th instant rain has been falling regularly and the quantity registered is 15 inches.—Mr. I. Pimental de Andrade has been appointed Crown attorney of Damaun, in place of Mr. Monteiro, who is transferred to Loanda.—In the fortnight between the 24th December and 7th January there has been a diminution of Rs. 8,568 in the receipts of the Marmagoa Railway Company as compared with the same period last year.—Mr. B. C. da Costa has been appointed to survey the lands belonging to the village communities of Salsette.—Mr. George R. Wasey has been gazetted as British Vice-Consul in Goa during the absence of Mr. E. S. Pemberton on leave.—Great surprise is expressed at the inaction of the Government for not taking any steps to make inquiry into the late disastrous accident by which six lives were lost.—It is reported that several new bridges, which have lately been built on the road leading from Marmagoa to Cortalim, are in a dangerous condition. The arch masonry is cracked.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A HOTEL MANAGER.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an enquiry at the Cumballa Hotel into the circumstances touching the death of William Patrick McDowell, aged 40 years. From September, 1891, to November, 1892, deceased was manager of the Cumballa Family Hotel. He left Bombay in December last for Chikalda, a hill Station in Berar, as manager of the branch of the Cumballa Family Hotel, and returned here about a fortnight ago. Deceased had suffered from asthma and pains in his chest, and was subject to frequent attacks of fever. About 6 o'clock yesterday morning he complained to Mr. Limjee Muneckjee Marker, the proprietor of the hotel, of a pain in his chest and asked for a glass of brandy. Mr. Marker put a mustard plaster on his chest, and deceased then lay down. Half an hour after he became unconscious and was breathing very heavily, and died in a short time. Inspector Saunderson attended the enquiry to watch the proceedings on behalf of the police.

The following evidence was recorded:—

Edward Howard MacDowell said he was an Accountant in the Bombay Mint and lived in the Fort. The deceased was his brother. For very many years he was subject to frequent attacks of fever and asthma. He last saw him alive on Thursday week. He was in good spirits and in his usual health. He did not complain to witness of anything. He had heard that a doctor had told deceased that his heart was affected.

Limjee Maneckjee Marker stated he was proprietor of the Cumballa Family Hotel. Deceased was manager of the hotel from September, 1891, to November, 1892. In December, 1892, he went to Chikalda as manager of witness's other hotel there. He returned to Bombay on the 9th of June, 1893, and put up at the Cumballa Hotel. When deceased was manager of the Cumballa Family Hotel he told witness that he had a weak heart. He seemed to be well until Saturday at 7-30. Yesterday morning he sent for some brandy to rub on his chest. Witness sent him a mustard plaster. He again sent for some brandy and witness gave it to him. At 9 a.m. yesterday he went into his room and found him in bed. Deceased then said that he had felt giddy at 6-30 that morning, and that he had a severe pain in the chest, and the mustard plaster had given him some relief. Witness sent for Dr. Dimmock but he could not be found. Deceased told him not to send for another doctor as the pain had almost gone. Witness asked him if he was sure he was better, and he said "yes." About half an hour or so later witness went back to him and finding his body was getting cold sent for hot-water bottles, but before they were brought the deceased was dead. Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, deposed that in his opinion death was due to heart disease.

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(Before Khan Bahadur Hormusji Dadabhoy.)

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

BUNDALLY ALLARUKHIA VS. JEHANGIR FERDUNJI KARAKA.

In this suit the plaintiff claimed from the defendant Rs. 194-5-3 for damages alleged to be sustained by him by reason of the defendant's failure to take delivery of 20 bales of gunny bags of February and March shipments as per contract made in December, 1892, for sale by plaintiff to defendant of 40 bales deliverable in 4 lots of 10 bales, respectively, in January, February, March, and April last. Mr. Munchashunker appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Ardeshir Framji Unwalla, of the firm of Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeshir.

The defendant stated that he had accepted delivery of the first lot of January shipment, but refused to accept delivery of the second lot, because the bales offered by the plaintiff as of February shipment were bales shipped by the s. s. Vurdha, which began to load cargo in Calcutta in the beginning of March. He further stated that he had called upon the plaintiff to prove that the goods offered as of February shipment were actually of that month's shipment.

Mr. Unwalla contended that the plaintiff, when called upon, was bound to prove the fact of February shipment, and that the defendant was perfectly justified in cancelling the remaining portion of the contract.

His Honor agreeing with Mr. Unwalla's contention, Mr. Munchashanker applied for a post-ponement of the case for examination of witnesses at Calcutta.

Mr. Unwalla strongly objected to the post-ponement on the ground that, although the s. s. Vurdah was in Bombay from 8th April to 17th June, the plaintiff did not care to examine any of its officers.

His Honor asked Mr. Munchashanker to give the names of the persons to be examined at Calcutta before he decided to issue it.

Mr. Munchashanker regretted that his client could not give the names of any person.

His Honor inquired whether it was to be directed for the examination of the "floating authorities" at Calcutta. (Laughter.)

After some further discussion his Honor asked the plaintiff to withdraw his claim, and certified Rs. 30 as the professional costs of the defendant's attorneys.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET FIXTURES.

July 1—XI vs XXII.
„ 15—Gymkhana vs Marine Batn.
„ 22— „ vs
„ 21— „ vs Y M C A.
„ 29— „ vs Islam C C.
Aug. 5— „ vs Colaba Garrn.
„ 12— „ vs „
„ 18 & 19— „ vs Cpt Ashby's XI.
„ 25 & 26— „ vs Poona.
„ 28 & 29—Presidency vs Parsees.
Sept. 2—Gymkhana vs Islam C C.
„ 4— „ vs Byculla Club.
„ 15 & 16— „ vs Poona at Poona.
„ 18— „ vs Guneshkhind at Guneshkhind.
„ 19, 20 & 21—Presidency vs Parsees at Poona.

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; cost less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

THE LATE SIR THARIA TOPUN'S ESTATE.

SALLEY MAHOMED LAFFERBHOY AND OTHERS VS. LADY JANBAI AND OTHERS.

This was the argument of a rule *nisi*, obtained by the plaintiffs, the grand children of the late Sir Tharia Topun, on the 18th ultimo, from the vacation judge, Mr. Justice Fulton, requiring the first defendant, the widow and sole surviving executrix of the late Sir Tharia Topun, to show cause why she should not be restrained from carrying on the business of the firm of her late husband, from intermeddling with the estate, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Bowen, appeared for the plaintiffs in support of the rule. Sir Griffith Evans, with Mr. Russell and Mr. Sanders Slater, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the first defendant, Lady Janbai, to show cause against the rule. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the ninth and tenth defendants, the widow and daughter of Musabhoy, in support of the rule. The other defendants were unrepresented.

Mr. Macpherson said that he appeared with the Advocate-General in support of the rule. He observed that it would not be necessary for him to occupy the time of the Court at such a great length as was done by the learned counsel on the other side, who had to wade at wearisome length through a number of affiadavits. His Lordship was now in possession of all the facts of the case on which his (the learned counsel's) case would be founded. He submitted that there had never been a clearer case for the appointment of a receiver, and that the court, when the points occuring in the case were considered in all their bearings, could not but come to the conclusion that in the interests of the estate a receiver should be appointed. Before he dealt with the actual merits of the case, he might make a few remarks in connection with one or two preliminary observations made by the learned counsel who appeared to show cause against the rule. In the first place it was urged that the suit was defective for want of parties; but he Mr. Macpherson submitted that the suit was in every respect properly constituted. The suit was properly constituted, but supposing it was not, this was not the time, in fact; it was premature to take any such objection when the question was only for the appointment of a receiver. If the court was satisfied that there was a danger in allowing the lady to be in sole possession of the estate, there was no other alternative but to appoint some one for the proper administration of the estate. It had been stated that the second plaintiff, Ali Mahomed, was a very young man; but Ali Mahomed had had six years' experience in the business at Zanzibar. Moosabhoy's suit was field by Moosabhoy alone in his capacity of an executor against Lady Janbai. It was an administration suit and specifically prayed for relief in respect of the matters comprised in the suit. It was not a suit in respect of his own right, but in his right as representative or partial representative of the estate. There were besides numerous matters which had occurred not only subsequently to that suit, but subsequent to the death of Moosabhoy, which the advisers of the plaintiffs were of opinion would not properly be introduced by way of an amendment into that suit. It was for his lordship to consider whether the full discretion given to him by the section of the Criminal Procedure Code should or should not be exercised in that case. The matter of supreme moment was the preservation of the property for persons beneficially interested therein. The learned counsel in arguing against the rule, contended for want of a better argument that Lady Janbai was a selection made by the testator himself, and the court therefore should not interfere. In a question affecting the appointment of a receiver, what the court had to consider was to satisfy itself that there had been a waste or danger of a waste of property. The fact that the testator had selected a particular person as an executor or a trustee was merely a factor in the case. That circumstance would make the court scan with additional caution the evidence given in support of the application and exercise extra care in the appointment of a receiver. Sir Griffith Evan's objection came to this, that where an executor was appointed there never could a receiver be appointed. The fact that Lady Janbai was illiterate was not the only ground for the appointment of a receiver, but it formed an important element or link in the chain of circumstances which necessitated the appointment of a receiver. Bearing in mind Lady Janbai's conduct since her husband's death in regard to the decision of the Probate Court pending appeal, which was a material point to be considered in that case, it would be most outrageous to leave her in sole charge of the estate. The learned counsel here cited a number of cases on the duties and responsibilities of trustees, and proceeded to argue if it was not desirable and necessary under the circumstances for the better administration and preservation of the property that a receiver should be appointed in the case. At the very threshold of the case they found the lady claiming to carry on the whole of the business of her husband. It was a starting claim in which the other beneficiaries were largely concerned. The Court in the first place would have to consider whether the provisions of the will warranted her contentions in the slightest degree. Looking at the will and the two codicils one thing was abundantly clear, and it was that the testator never intended Lady Janbai solely to carry on the business. Having referred at some length to the provisions in the will on the point at issue, the learned counsel proceeded to argue that an executor or exeeutrix had no power to carry on the business unless he or she was authorised to do so. In the will in question there was no express authority given to Lady Janbai to carry on the business alone, and she must be restrained from carrying out her express and avowed intention. After referring to several cases on the subject, the learned counsel proceeded to remark that Sir Griffith Evans had stated that if the court were of opinion that the business should be wound up it must be by an injunction, but not by a receiver, because Lady Janbai would bow to the decision of the court and proceed to wind up the business. Sir Griffiths' lips were the first vehicle of that statement, there being not a word about it in the affidavit. It was no doubt a very sound piece of advice to the lady, but would the court listen to that for a moment. He submitted that the very last thing the court would do would be to place reliance on the simple oral statement of the learned counsel on the other side unsupported by any affidavit on the part of the lady. There was absolutely no security whatever that the lady would conscientiously carry out the winding up of the business, and the necessary corollary under the circumstances was that the court would appoint a receiver for that purpose. They must not judge the lady by the learned counsel's stray utterances on her behalf, but by what she had done and said in her affidavit. Notwithstanding the decision of the Probate Court, the lady deliberately and audaciously said that she was administering the state on the footing of the three documents which had been judicially and by a competent authority rejected. She was not a person who could be trusted to carry out the order of the court in the teeth of what she believed to be her rights, and what, so far as the written testimony in the case went, she was prepared to adhere to. Her conduct subsequent to the proceedings showed that she treated the judgment of the court as if it was waste paper. In his long experience he never knew of a case in which the judgment of the Court had been so defiantly treated. If, as he contended, an injuction and a receiver must necessarily go in regard to the business, did it not follow that it must also necessarily go in regard to the whole estate. It was only on the day before that they heard the learned counsel on the other side justifying his client's dealings with the insurance shares which she said she was entitled to retain, notwithstanding the fact that those shares represented temporary investments of the firm's money. If an injuction and a receiver were not to go in respect of the rest of the estate, the court would be opening a door to an utterly uncontrolled action in deciding what appertained to the business and what did not; Lady Janbai might sit down on nineteen-twentieth of the estate saying that it was the general estate, leaving the other parties to fight out and thereby opening a door to a perpetual friction, which would certainly not be to the benefit of the estate, and which the court should avoid. He asked that the Court would not trust her to differentiate between a particular portion of the business and the estate outside. Besides lady, Janbai being an illiterate woman, there were numerous other considerations in the case which cumulatively at all events made an enormously strong case of the personal unfitness of that lady to be trusted with the estate. Being an illiterate woman, she must necessarily be entirely in the hands of other persons, and they had it proved in the case that the first thing she was going to do was to discharge and dispense with the services of Fazul, the trusted moonim of the testator for over twenty years. She wanted to appoint in the place of Fazul one Megjee, whose services a few years ago were dispensed with by the late Sir Tharia Topun, and who was not a trustworthy servant, and who was paid only Rs. 50, whereas Fazul received Rs. 250 a month. If his lordship were to discharge the rule Megjee and Lady Janbai would be the persons, who would administer the estate. The learned counsel here cited cases to show that the court should be satisfied that only such persons should be placed in charge of the estate in whom it had entire confidence. The learned counsel then argued that the conduct of Lady Janbai with reference to the proceedings in the Probate Court was perfectly relevant in the consideration of the present matter. They were entitled to show in support of what they alleged in their affidavits that she was a lady, who in the life-time of her husband made him execute three documents, which were rejected by the court and instead of accepting and acting on the finding of that court, as she was bound to do unless and until it was reserved, in appeal she chose in a way characteristic of her to treat that judgment in a most improper manner, and conducted herself as if the three codicils were in full force. She scoffed at her liability to repay the sum of Rs. 25,000 and also the sum of fifty or sixty thousand rupees which were the untaxed costs of Moosabhy. He (Mr. Macpherson stated with the utmost confidence that his lordship would come to the conclusion that the conduct of Lady Janbai in connection with the proceedings of the Probate Court was not only relevant, but that it was a serious circumstance in the case. In fact that by virtue of those proceedings she had placed herself clearly in a most direct conflict with Moosabhoy, and it was her interest to advance the supposed rights of herself and her children at the expense of Moosabhoy and Jafferbhoy. The fact that an executor had a bias against other parties concerned was a good reason in law for the appointment of a receiver, and the learned counsel cited cases in support of that contention. He submitted that the fact of the lady misapplying the sum of Rs. 9,000 or a part of it was a very strong point in the case. Then, with respect to the heavy item in connection with the carriages and horses, the learned consel remarked, could anything be more monstrous than the lady's claim to continue to keep going the vast stable and its maintenance, the carriages in particular deteriorating day by day. She said in her letter that she had fixed Rs. 2,000 a month for her maintenance and kept carriages and horses for herself and children, which was, in plain language, a breach of trust, because her first duty as executrix was to have sold the carriages and horses. This and other instances clearly showed that she was behaving in a wrong-and unjustitiable way. With respect to the borrowing of the money by Lady Janbai, the learned counsel submitted that although she admitted it to a certain extent, it was probable that she was not telling the whole truth about it. Could the court doubt for a moment that the lady being uncommonly "hard up" and being desirous of raising money there was an apprehension that there would be a misapplication of the assets. Sir Griffiths argued that if Mossabhoy had been alive he would have continued to keep the horses and carriages and would have done some of those things which Lady Janbai had been doing. If Moosabhoy would have acted improperly a similar application for the appointment of a receiver might have been made, and it was absurd to say that because Moosabhoy would have done some improper things therefore Lady Janbai should also do the same. The very circumstance that she relied on Moosabhoy's misfeasance was a very strong point for argument for the appointment of a receiver against herself. It was a startling thing that an executor or an executrix should come and justify his or her misconduct on the ground that a deceased executor or executrix would have done bad or worse things. With respect to the allegation made that a certain sum of Rs.20,000 was given to the lady by her deceased husband as a gift on the auspicious occasion of a Knighthood being conferred upon him by the British Government, the learned counsel remarked, that Lady Janbai must have sunk into the lowest depth of ignorance and forgetfulness to make such a ridiculous suggestion. The difference in the time when the money was received and the occasion on which the title was conferred clearly showed the absurdity of the suggestion. It was stated that there was some mistake in regard to the entry which had been maliciously suppressed at the instigation of Fazul. If that so called mistake showed anything it showed that Lady Janbai was completely in the hands of other persons. That also showed how ready she was to take advantage of any peg to hang a charge of a criminal nature against her dead step-son. With regard to the Samuel Street property, she admitted that she occupied two stories of the house without paying any rent for them, because two other stories were in possession of another party. She had made out a portentous schedule of her own property which was grossly exaggerated, and which had now been considerably whitted down, and what security there was that she would not make away with the whole of the property. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the learned counsel contended that he had most conclusively demonstrated the unfitness of the lady being left in sole charge of the property, and if there ever was a case in which justice imperatively demanded that a receiver should be appointed it was the present case.

Mr. Inverarity, who appeared on behalf of the widow and daughter of Moosabhoy, the ninth and tenth defendants, supported the rule for reasons stated already by Mr. Macpherson. The learned counsel did not consider it safe to leave the administration of the estate in the hands of one who denied their rights and said that they had no interest in the will. The learned counsel also pointed out that the clause in the will which gave power to the lady to carry on business was void at law. Mr. Inverarity cited a number of cases in support of his contention, and asked that a receiver might be appointed.

His lordship said that supposing a receiver was appointed, would it be necessary to appoint two?

Mr. Macpherson said that it would be a ruinous thing to appoint two receivers. One of the officers of the court would do for the purpose. They wanted an independent party to act as a receiver. He suggested the name of Mr. McLeod the acting official Assignee.

His lordship remarked that he would take time to consider his decision, and that intimation of the day on which he would deliver his judgment would be given to both parties.

THE HERSCHELL COMMITTEE.

The following is the text of the *Pioneer's* London correspondent's telegram quoted on Thursday:—

I have good authority for stating that the report of Lord Herschell's Committee recommends the giving of power to the Government of India, under certain conditions, to close the mints to the public coinage of silver. One shilling and fourpence is thought to be the probable rate of exchange that will be reached.

It is believed that Lord Herschell will succeed Lord Lansdowne. Lord Spencer, it is understood, is undesirous of going out to India.

Commenting on this our contemporary writes:—The news which we publish to-day from our London correspondent will confirm the impression that the closing of the Indian mints to the public coinage of silver is within measureable distance of accomplishment. The Herschell Committee, it is stated, have recommended that the Government of India should be allowed to take this step "under certain conditions," but what those conditions are we have yet to learn. The communications which have recently been passing between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State doubtless relate to this point. The time for the discussion of general principles has long since passed, and the necessity for action now, before America stops her monthly purchases of silver bullion, must have been brought home to the the English Cabinet. The effect of even rumours regarding the recommendations of the Herschell Committee has been to send up exchange with a bound and to increase the value of Indian securities; and this being so, the actual publication of the decision arrived at by Government—if it be on the lines indicated—will be to rehabilitate the rupee still further. With exchange at 1s. 4d. the financial pressure now felt in India would be relieved and the fear of increased taxation would no longer cause uneasiness in the country. The news, as it stands, will be very welcome in India, and we can only trust that the recommendations of the Committee will be carried out in a form that will ensure stability in exchange for at least some considerable time to come.

HIGH COURT.—June 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

570-91—Craigie, L and O—Narrondas Culliandas vs Damdas Hurivalubhdas, and others—Brown and M, Crawford, B & Co, Craigie, L and, O H S Dickshit, and Edgelow and G—Part heard.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Starling.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

222-92—F P Pavri—Thakar Gopal Jetha vs Thaker Jetha Dhunji—E Wilkin—Part heard.

Framji and M—In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Mahaboobshahi and Kulburga Mills Co., Ld. For the Bank of Bengal, Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan, Petitioner—Edgelow and G for Co., Craigie, L and O.

Long Causes.

359-92—In person—Bhikaji Ramji and another vs Dayal Bhimji—Bhaishunker and K.
538-91—Mirza H K (for pauper)—Vithaldas Haridas vs Manbai and others—Bhaishunker and K, and P G and S.
1-90—Bhaishunker and K—Dalsookram Hargowan vs Kumar Shri Samatsinghji—Nanu and H.
567-90—Nanu and H—Kumar Shri Samatsingji vs Dalsookram Hurgowan—Bhaishunker and K.
510-92—Chalk W and S—Kitkabai and another vs Gujanand Dinjee and another—Bicknell M and M.
434-87—Edgelow and G—Hurgowandas Coobaredas vs Junus Hajee Ahmed—Bhaishunker and K.
89-93—Edgelow and J—Hajee Saboo Sidick and another vs Prembai and another—Bicknell, M and M.
60-92—Tyabji and D—Maneckbai vs Thakersey Govindji—Mansukhlal, D and J.

Mr. Vaughan's decision in the case of a pretended deserter from an infantry regiment now stationed at Singapore ought to have some effect on similar impostors. The magistrate at the chief police-court, after hearing of the trouble which the prisoner's falsehoods had occasioned, sent him to hard labour for fourteen days as a rogue and a vagabond. Hitherto drunken or lazy persons have been able with perfect impunity to accuse themselves of the most atrocious crimes and to keep some of the police at work for weeks enquiring into the truth of the assertions made, while the pretended culprit has been provided with food and shelter in the House of Detention. But if a sham deserter can be punished by a term of hard labour as a rogue and a vagabond, why not a sham murderer or a sham burglar? It is strange that so many magistrates for years past should have been unable to find a remedy for such impostures, if Mr. Vaughan's interpretation of the law is correct.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of the trustees meeting of the 20th instant:—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 1st June, 1893, reporting that the s. s. Khandalla, while being moved from the Victoria Dock wall on 15th May last, collided with the wharf and dislodged two of the coping stones at the head of the steps, the replacement of which is estimated to cost Rs. 4, but did not sustain any damage herself; stating that the accident was in his opinion the result of an error of judgment on the part of the pilot in not moving the vessel's stern outside the bull-nose, the vessel's anchor having been placed too far north to take her clear of the wall; and recommending that the pilot be cautioned to exercise better judgment in future. Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Port Officer is approved.

Read letters from the Port Officer, dated 28th November, 1892, and 15th June, 1893, respectively, reporting that the s. s. Clan Fraser, while entering the harbour on the night of the 27th November in pilotage charge of a 1st grade Pilot, collided with and sank the padow "Krishna persad," which attempted to cross the steamer's bow and had no light, and that the Marine Court that investigated the matter decided that the pilot was not to blame; and stating that the decision of the Marine Court was endorsed under Government Resolution No. 9, dated 9th January, 1893, which he presumed had been communicated direct to the trustees, or he would have made his report earlier.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 16th June, 1893, reporting that on the 11th instant the P. & O. S. N. Company's mail steamer Shannon collided with Pilot Schooner No. 3 lying at her usual anchorage, and serious damage was only averted by sheering the schooner with starboard helm; stating that in his opinion the master of the Shannon is entirely to blame for the accident in coming close to the schooner and not making proper allowance for flood tide, and that the P. & O. Company should therefore pay the actual cost of repairs estimated to cost Rs. 200. Read report by Mr. Deane, Acting Master Pilot, schooner No. 3, dated 11th June, 1893. Read report by the Master of the s. s. Shannon, dated 12th June, 1893.

Resolution.—The trustees concur in the finding of the Port Officer that the blame for the accident lay with the Master of the Shannon, and the cost of making good the damage done to the pilot schooner should accordingly be claimed from the P. & O. Company.

Read letter from Messrs. Bulkley & Co., dated 9th June, 1893, addressed to the engineer, stating, with reference to the purchase by the trustees of the engine and mortar plant, that the trustees' offer of Rs. 4,000 was for the engine and two mortal pans, but they find that the trustees' men, in removing the plant, took away, in addition thereto, the standards, timber foundations, gearing and shafting; and asking that under the circumttances the price may be increased from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 4,500.

Resolution.—In the circumstances stated the trustees are prepared to accept the recommendation of the engineer and increase the price of the engine, mortar mills and fittings removed by the engineer from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 4,250.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 137, dated 27th May, communicating the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. A-2143, dated 18th May, 1893, to the Bombay Government, relative to the loan of ten lakhs of rupees for the Ballard Road Pier and other works, and inviting the attention of the trustees to para. 2 thereof:—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 25-M, dated the 7th May, 1893, and enclosures, and to convey, in continuation of the telegram of the 15th instant, the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, under Section 40 of the Bombay Port Trust Act VI of 1879, to the raising, by the trustees of the Port of Bombay, of a loan of (10) ten lakhs of rupees on debentures having a currency of 30 years and bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. a year. I am to observe that it is very doubtful whether Section 8 (*a*) of the Local Authorities Loan Act of 1879 exempts the Port Trust from the provisions of that Act as stated by the Accountant-General, Bombay, in para. 2 of his letter of the 3rd May. His Excellency in Council is therefore of opinion that the procedure for the raising of loans in the open market, prescribed in the Financial Notification No. 16, dated the 1st January, 1889, should be observed by the trustees, and I am to request that, in *future*, compliance with the prescribed formalities may be required in such cases.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

The following papers were laid on the table:—Letter from the Port Officer, No. 1830, dated 17th June 1893, reporting that a wooden barge loading coal alongside the s. s. Melbourne on the 16th instant sprung a leak by bumping against that vessel and immediately sank, but no lives were lost, and the owner is taking steps to raise the barge, which is meanwhile guarded with a wreck buoy:—

Pilotage Statement:—

	For week ending 16th June, 1893.	For week ending 16th June, 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	16	15
„ out of	15	21
„ transported	17	13
„ attended to	5	..
„ warped	..	...

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PORT TRUST DOCKS.

A.	PRINCE'S DOCK.		
	Vessels entered	11	6
	„ left	7	10
	„ remaining in dock	16	11
B.	VICTORIA DOCK.		
	Vessels entered	4	8
	„ left	5	7
	„ remaining in dock	10	11
C.	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.		

For week to 17th June, 1893.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
Ship Valiant	1,624	2 days.

THE SAWAL SINGH MURDER TRIAL.

In the case of the three men charged at Sialkote with the murder of Sawal Singh at Jammu two years ago, the Court on opening on Thursday informed counsel that it had received a telegram from the Resident in Kashmir, stating that Mohru Dya was *en route* from Jammu to Kashmir, and suggesting his examination in Jammu by a commission. The Government Advocate said that if it was feasible to get him here it would be preferable, and the Court agreeing wired accordingly. Nand Lall, approver, was then cross-examined by Mr. Beechy, and said he was a servant of the Customs' contractor, and not of the State. He did not even tell his master when he took leave to go to Mastpore and Zufferwal to call Shah Mahomed, accused, for the murder. He did not know when he first called him that it was for murder. He did know on the second occasion. He stated before the District Magistrate of Sialkote that the Maharaja kept Wustee secretly at Nil Kanth's house. Wustee was in favour and Sawal Singh was out of the favour with the Maharaja. The Court asked counsel on both sides to avoid gossip. Referring to the journey to cash the hundi in Amritsar, the witness said he did not ride in the same railway compartment as Mohru Dya, as he was taking the ashes of Raja Ram Singh's son to the Ganges. He travelled with others in an intermediate class carriage, and witness went third class. Nawab, the coachman, who drove Sawal Singh on the day of the murder, deposed that he got a blow on the back and bolted. He remembered nothing, but said he did not halt for fire for the hookah at Wustee's, near the scene of the murder. Some formal witnesses were also examined, and Nand Lall, approver, admitted that he swore in the Jammu trial that Tiloku and Bholu were guilty of the murder. This he now said was false. He swore falsely at Jammu at police instigation, to save himself.

In this case on friday Imam Ali Khan, tahsilder, Sialkote, deposed to having recorded the confessions of the three accused on the 20th, 21st, and 23rd August, 1892. The confessions were duly and voluntarily made. In cross-examination the witness said they were made in the Police Office, and that he attended for several days there before the accused confessed. Kiddoo deposed to finding a spear head and necklace at the scene of the murder on the day following the crime. The necklace belonged to Sawal Singh. The spear head was in a pool of blood. Damodur corroborated Kiddoo having been with him. Lokh Nath, a banker of Jammu, deposed to his firm having issued a hundi for Rs. 10,000 for Raja Ram Singh shortly after the murder. The firm had dealings with the Maharaja, and the two Rajas. They sent a servant for small sums, but large amounts were ordered personally. The hundi was so ordered by Raja Ram Singh. The hundi was payable to Shahjok, or to bearer. He did not recollect if a letter of advice was sent or not. The usual order for a hundi was returned when the Raja's account was cleared. When the hundi was paid in Amritsar by a branch firm a receipt was given by Nand Lall, approver, and this was sent to Jammu, and given up to the Chief Judge during a confidential inquiry. Radha Kishen, of the Jammu firm, was also examined, and said the hundi was issued. The witness wept. Gunga Ram, of the Amritsar branch, was examined at great length. He denied paying any gold. He could not recognise the accused. The money was paid at the shop, not at the stables. He did see the money at the stables afterwards, and a lot of men there. The witness was ordered to be detained.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Rifle Club was held last evening at the Volunteer Head-Quarteers under the presidency of Major R. S. Brown. The report was received and adopted. The balance-sheet showed a balance to credit of Rs. 1,090. The Club took part in H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's "Simultaneous Match," using the range at "Santa Cruz" by the kind permission of the Commanding Officer, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers. The average shooting made in this match was not quite so good as last year, owing to the standing position at 200 yards being enforced. The best individual score made in this match was 84 by Sergeant Ashdown, G. I. P. Railway Volunters. The Club also took part in a series of interesting matches kindly arranged by Colonel Symons, Commanding K. O. Y. L. I. Match I of 24 a-side, distances 200,500 and 600 yards, was won by the Club Team. Match II, Volley-Firing with Rushes, and Match III., Independent Firing, were won by the K. O. Y. L. I. An attempt was made to get up a Rifle Tournament. This, however, was not a success, as although ten teams had expressed their intention to compete, only four really entered the competition. Silver medals were awarded to each member of the winning team, and bronze medals, presented by Lieut. T. M. English, were awarded to each member of the second team. The third competition for the "Bunder Challenge Cup," presented by Mr. W. B. Green, and to be fired for twice during the year, distances and conditions as for "First stage of the Queen's," was held on November 5th, 1892. Thirty competitors entered, the Cup being won by Corpl. G. F. Lund, B. V. R., with the excellent score of 90. The fourth competition was held on April 7th, 1893. Seventeen competitors entered, the winner being Sergt. W. G. Nicoll, B. V. R., Score 83. (A silver medal is awarded to the winner of the Cup.) Fifty-two ordinary Spoon Competitions and sixteen extra Spoon Competitions, making a total of sixty-eight competitions, were held during the year, at which 131 silver spoons were awarded, the number of individual spoon winners being 57. Winners were handicapped 2 points up to 10 points for seven shots, and 4 points up to 20 points for 14 shots. The committee desired to express their thanks for the following donations, etc., towards the Prize Fund:—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, B. V. R. A.D.C., Rs. 100; Major R. S. Brown, B. V. R., Rs. 50; Major H. A. Acworth, B. V. R., Rs. 50; Major B. Phillips, P. V. R., Rs. 30; Capt. A. King, G. I. P. R. Vols., Rs. 10; Lieut. T. M. English, for one silver and nine bronze medals. The Committee also desire to express their best thanks to the Commanding Officer, Colaba, for his kind permission to the Club to use the range at Colaba during the monsoon season; to the Commanding Officer, B. V. R., for the use of the range at Coorla; to the Commanding Officer, B. B. & C. I. R. Volunteers, for the use of the range at Santa Cruz; and to Major T. W. C. Leathem, Adjutant, B. V. R., for kindly allowing the Club to use the B. V. R. Head-Quarters for their entertainments. The Club commenced its second year with 65 members and now commences its third year with 129 members. After the distribution of prizes to the prize winners the meeting was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	31	74	29	97	29	79	27	46
Saturday, June 24	0	55	0	22	0	23	0	00
Sunday, June 25	0	00	0	00	0	05	0	12
Total	32	29	30	19	30	07	27	58
Total fall to 25th June to 1892	11	9	10	49	10	79	12	34
Total fall to 25th June to 1891	0	0	1	98	1	18	2	22

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall as registered, at 6 a.m., on the 24th June:—

	Ghadechi. In.	ct.	Dhola. In.	ct.	Jetalsar. In.	ct.
Previously registered	6	32	9	20	24	51
Friday, June 23	0	15	0	9	1	72
Total	6	47	9	29	26	26

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH OF JUNE, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased moderately at Rajkot and slowly at Bhuj. Elsewhere it has decreased. The fall has been brisk to rapid in the Punjab, Central and North-West Provinces and at Ajmere, Belgaum and Cuddapah and moderate to slight in other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the extreme north. Gradients are very steep. Winds are south-easterly at Allahabad, southerly at Coimbatore and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other districts. The force has been strong to a gale at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Aurangabad, Bombay, Neemuch, Rajkot, Bhuj, and Deesa. This morning the wind velocity was 32 miles an hour at Neemuch, 28 at Rajkot, 20 at Raipur, 18 at Bhuj and Aurangabad, 16 at Secunderabad, Bombay and Nagpur and 14 at Amraoti. The maximum temperature is from 7° to 14° below the mean of the season in Central India, Gujarat, Rajputana and at Allahabad and Jhansi, and the minimum 6° in defect at Bhuj. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum and Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (3·87") and Calicut (2·51), over an inch at Goa, and light to moderate showers at Allahabad, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Malegaon, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Cochin and Madras. Ordinary strong monsoon weather conditions prevail over nearly the whole country. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is fairly normal while to the north of Karwar it is now only twice its average strength. Conditions are hence favourable for rain in Sind, Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana, the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. In the Madras Presidency local scattered showers are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·663
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·6
Dew Point	77·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·860
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·2
General Directions of wind*	SW, SSW, SW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	414
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	21·00
„ „ year	27·46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th June	0·03

* From midnight to midnight.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending June 20, as compared with the statement of June 13, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	June 13. Rs.	A.	P.	June 20. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,96,14,867	7	3	1,76,71,319	2	6
Other Deposits, &c.	4,56,21,958	15	2	4,39,64,991	3	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,81,636	8	0	2,70,117	14	9
Sundries	36,37,466	1	10	28,25,210	12	1
Rs.	9,39,55,929	0	3	8,96,31,641	15	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	92,13,736	0	0	86,86,984	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	50,85,023	8	0	55,71,873	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,47,55,178	3	4	1,45,93,108	1	9
Credits on do.	1,12,85,913	4	1	1,16,02,003	1	11
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,50,33,801	3	6	2,31,14,731	0	9
Balances with other Banks	9,15,753	14	8	7,33,059	8	6
Bullion	1,715	8	4	5,287	2	9
Dead Stock	12,61,765	6	10	12,60,509	13	11
Stamps	9,902	1	6	9,680	11	6
Sundries	19,25,079	11	2	14,51,973	9	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	88,44,150	15	6	95,97,897	13	3
Do. at Branches	1,56,17,876	3	4	1,30,01,533	7	8
Rs.	9,39,55,929	0	3	8,96,31,641	15	5

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to June 20:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	5,26,576	Inc.
Do. at Branches	24,70,115	Dec.
Other Deposits	16,56,965	do.
Post Bills	88,482	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	45,302	Dec.
Loans	1,59,070	do.
Accounts of Credit	3,16,080	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	19,19,073	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	7,53,747	Inc.
Do. at Branches	26,16,313	Dec.

To Overcome Weakness.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mecca, 919 tons, Commander J Skinner, sailed yesterday for Karachi and Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Karagola, 597 tons, Commander J Robertson, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt R J C Eastwood, Mr. Madhow Prasad, Mr Forgate and 10 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Ravenna, 1,915 tons, Commander G W F Browne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai (3rd June), with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr and Mrs R Kennedy and three children. From Sydney—Mr J W Martin, Mr C R Shroff, and Capt C de C Hamilton. From Melbourne—Mr Warne, Surgn-Capt C J Sarkies, Mr Durgler, Mr S R Fraser, Rev and Mrs S Morley, and Capt de Pledge. From Colombo—Capt and Mrs FitzGerald. From different ports—11 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—June 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
A	St. Giles	2202	Geo Mundie	M&Lpool	27-6	KNixon&Co
B	Manilla	2711	Lenda	China	27-6	P & O Co
C	Pancras	2781	Young	Not fixed	1-7	K Nixon
E	Banda	2005	Scherht	C. & Madras	27-6	J Mackintosh
F	Swordsman	663	McDermot	Zanzibar	26-6	V Ebrahim
G	Valiant sp	162	Douglas	Calcutta		H A Abdoola.
H	B. Clyde	1071	Peat	Port Said		W&A Graham
K	Nyanza	1421	Barton	Zanzibar	26-6	V Ebram
L	Mahanadi	517	Keyser	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Marmagoa	24-6	Shprd & Co
N	Mecca	1419	Skinner	P. Gulf	25-6	M Mackenzie
P	Almora	1676	Ingram	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
Q	Glenloig	2018	Hay	Hamburgh	30-6	J Mackintosh

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
2	Australia	2321	Woodhouse	Liverpool		W&A Graham
3	Manilla	2583	Parodi	Genoa	27-6	F Branchi
4	Shannon	2048	Crewe	London	30-6	P & O Co
5	Surat			China	28-6	P & O Co
6	Aldworth	2190	Lauteel	Hull	26-6	K Nixon &Co
7	Amphitrite	2321	Vidas	Trieste	1-7	A L S N Co
8	Dragoman	4785	Pale	Not fixed		K Nixon &Co
9	L Tower	2031	Tregerthen	Antwerp		F Muir & Co
10	Lord Erne	3647	Dann	Amsterdam		J Heyn
12	B. Hall	2578	Barnes	Karachi	26-6	E Bates&Co
13	Sir Lancelot sp.	886	C.W. Brebner.	Mauritius		V Ebrahim
15	H. Tower	2087	Brunstorm	Dunkirk		F Muir &Co
16	Verax	1640	McDonald	Hamburg		W&A Graham

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Sunday, June 24.)
S. S. Landaura 3271 tons B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Massilia s	Fraser	London, June 1.
25	H. M. S. Bell	White	Colombo, June 21.
	Edenbridge s	Reynolds	Antwerp, May 20.
	Ravenna s	Browne	Shanghai, June 3.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Wildcroft s	Farrant	Antwerp & London.
25	Mecca s	Skinner	Karachi & P. Gulf.
	Karagola s	Robertson	Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Port Melbourne, for Havre.
„ Merida, for Port Said.
„ Patna, for Coast ports and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
20	Palamcotta s	Windebank	Singapore, June 7.
	Barrister s	Valiant	Liverpool, May 10.
	Fazilka s	Lovell	Mauritius, June 3.

DEPARTURE.

June 20.—Ship Lord Spencer and barque Ednyfed.
June 21.—Steamers Canara, Manora and Clan Buchanan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
22	Kerbela s	......	Bombay.
	Palitana s	......	Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 24.

For Liverpool.
St Giles s—13 bales wool, K Khooshall; 42 bales wool, E Sevjee; 10 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co.

For London.
Shannon s—92 cwts gum, L Ludha; 62 cases mother-of-pearl shells, N Mianee; 20 cases opium, P and O Co.

For Antwerp.
Lansdowne Tower s—4,002 cwts rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co.

For Havre.
Port Melbourne s—565 bales cotton and 10,344 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,998 cwts linseed, N Khairaz and Co; 2,000 cwts lang, Volkart Bros.

For Port Said.
Merida s—70,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Amsterdam.
St Prancas s—23,125 cwts rapeseed and 85,375 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles.
Australia s—7,000 cwts castorseed, N Khairaz and Co.

For Genoa.
Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Trieste.
Amphitrite s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

For Naples.
Manilla s—300 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

For Hongkong.
Surat s—31 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 77 cases opium, P and O Co.
Manilla s—7 cases glass beads and 1 case oil cloth, Cursetjee M Bhesania and Co; 5 cases glass beads and 5 cases gold stones, N Jeevakhan; 96½ cwts raisins, A H Cumrodin; 11 cwts genda horns and 6 cwts moyeteeth, M Dawoodbhoy.

For Shanghai.
Surat s—50 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.

For Kobe.
Manilla s—175 bales twist and 5 bales piece-goods, T G Hill and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Lieut R Macrae, Bihar Light Horse, is allowed leave of absence for six months in extension of the leave granted of him.

Mr R H Anderson, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, is appointed temporarily to be Addl Dist and Sess Judge of Mymensigh, but will continue to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Murshidabad until further orders.

Mr H Cox, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, is appointed temporarily to act as Addl Dist and Sess Judge of Mymensingh, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr R H Anderson, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Dist and Sess Judge of Muzaffarpur.

Mr R M Waller, Magte and Collr of the 1st grade, is appointed to be Magte and Collr of Birbhum, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Depy Commr of Darjeeling.

Mr R T Greer, Magte and Collr of the 3rd grade, now acting in the 2nd grade of Magtes and Collrs, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Darjeeling until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Magte and Collr of Tippera by Mr E Geake.

Mr E Geake, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Magte and Collr of Tippera, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr R T Greer, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Dist and Sess Judge of that District by Mr S J Douglass.

Mr W H H Vincent, sub pro tem, Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, 2nd grade, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the district of Birbhum, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of that district.

Mr R Cornish, Magte and Collr, Balasore, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr S L Maddox, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Balasore, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr R Cornish, or until further orders.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate return of traffic for week ended June 10, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,27,000	3,35,000	4,000	4,66,000
Or per mile of Railway	76	200	2	278
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	27,69,284	84,66,650	1,04,005	1,13,39,939
Total for 23 weeks	28,96,284	88,01,650	1,08,005	1,18,05,939
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,674·02 miles open].	1,06,100	4,53,063	3,964	5,63,132
Per mile of Ry do.	63	271	2	336
Total to corresponding date do.	30,24,427	84,61,251	1,89,645	1,16,78,320

Decrease for the week Rs. 97,132
Increase to Date „ 1,27,613

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ;each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watch makers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

THE CHAPELETTE ORGAN, with one five Octave Set of Reeds, full Length Keys, full Size, Bellows, Powerful Rich Tone, Case finely finished, an absolutely perfect Organ, in neat, compact form. Price Rs. 160 packed. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

FOR OFFICERS.—Military Brush Cases, Solid Leather, containing two Brushes and Comb, neat and strong, Rs. 9-8; large size, Rs. 12-8 cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

TEAS! TEAS!! Fresh Consignments! Fresh Consignments!! The Cheapest and Best Teas, Superior to any previous consignments, to be had now at the well known and only Tea Emporium in Bombay. Come or apply sharp to MORTON, MAJU & CO., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb.; Pekoe, 12 As.; Pekoe Souchong, 10 As.; Household Mixture; 9 As.; Family Mixture, Re. 1-4; Our Own Mixture, 12 As. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

TEA.—Every one says, his TEAS can be exchanged. But we say our Teas can be returned if not approved. Despatch your orders. You can not be deceived.—EDWARDS and Co., No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort (opposite Sirdar's Mansions.)

LADIES' UNDERVESTS! Cotton, Woolen and Silk, Pink, Blue, Grey and White, from Annas 14 to Rs. 4 each.—PATEL'S PIECE-GOODS DEPOT, Fort, Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CARPETS.—No Drawing-room is complete without a Carpet. We invite Inspection of our Stock made on our own looms. Every size and quality; beautiful designs.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

RECEIVED DANCE MUSIC ROLLS to Bijou Orchestran Organs. Music rolls not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a SANSKRIT GRADUATE, able to teach Sanskrit, for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. A Christian Graduate preferred. Apply immediately, sending copies of testimonials to the Manager, Mission High School, Dharwar.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BEST TOOTH BRUSHES.—A large Assortment. Finest quality. Only As. 10 each. Quality should always be compared as Low Prices in Tooth Brushes are no indication of real cheapness.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon and Cheese.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife for 25 days, and have been very comfortable; the Proprietor is most obliging and does all in his power to make one feel at home, and the table is also very good.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasganj.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Victoria Road, Byculla. Comfortable, Cool, and Retired Quarters, with Board at Moderate Charges.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool airy place at Naigaum, four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Railway Stations and near Dr. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture Laboratory, with Stable, &c. Convenient even for two Families. Rent very cheap, Rs. 50 only. Apply to Dr. BATLIWALLA, Dadar Dispensary, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious" &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq, Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H L BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re.1.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street, a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

VIOLINS.—A large Stock of well-seasoned Instruments, good Models, from Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5 4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
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HUMMUM STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address 'William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
Duncan Road, opposite Treacher and Co., Byculla.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

TESTIMONIAL.

I have much pleasure in certifying that Mrs. Bond has satisfactorily assisted me in several cases of confinement, most of which were difficult. She has also had independent charge of several Gynæcological cases, all of them resulting in a perfect cure. Her knowledge of Obstetrics and Gynæcology is very praiseworthy, and I can safely recommend her for such cases.

V. E. NAZARETH, M.D., L.R.C.S., &c.
Karachi, 20th March, 1890.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE. 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Duncan Road, Byculla.

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A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.............................. Rs 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

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The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 24.

CONSOLS declined ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 98⅞, but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 108¼. The market rates of discount were put down ⅛ per cent. on short London Bills, and ⅜ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, to 1⅝ and 2⅛ per cent., respectively. About £350,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London, at 38d. per oz.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities remained at £67¾; while, in New York, the metal declined 2¼ cents, to 81¼ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London ⅜ cent down, at 4·85¼ dollars. The Indian Council allotted 2½ lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay, at 1s. 3⅜d., and 6⅝ lakhs of Wire Transfers on Bombay and Calcutta, at 1s. 3 1-8d. to 1s. 3 3-16d, the extreme rate obtained for the Transfers showing an advance of ⅛d. on Wednesday's regular allotment price, and of 1-16d. on the highest price at which extra Transfers have since been placed. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 day's sight, however, remained at 1s. 2¾d. The weekly shipments of Silver to India consisted of £360,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold—all for this port. Braziers' Copper was still quoted at £53 5s. per ton; but Yellow Metal had advanced 1-8 to 4⅞. French Rentes in Paris were ⅛ per cent. higher, at 97⅞; Paris Exchange on London was 1½ centime lower, at fcs. 25·17½.

To-day, the price of Bar Silver in London has declined ⅛d. per oz., to 37¼. Rupee Paper being unchanged in value, but in New York there has been no further movement either in the metal itself, or in demand Exchange in London. The Exchange Banks have advanced their buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, by ⅛d., making it 1s. 2⅞d.

The Wheat and Linseed markets were unchanged. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 3,470,000 quarters, or 60,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having reached only 7,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 7-16d., per lb. but Arrivals were 1-32d. higher, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 13-32d. for June-July deliveries, and 4 25-64d. for October-November. In East Indian Cotton, Broach, of all grades, was 1-16d. and Tinnevellys ⅛d. lower: but Bengals were 1-16d. higher Egyptian "Fair" Brown 1-16d. lower, at 4⅞d. per lb. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales again, without any Surats, Spot prices are all unchanged; but American Arrivals are 3-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant. The day's Imports are 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained firm.

A great decrease in the Sales of Cotton in Liverpool took place during the week ending yesterday, the total having been 40,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 44,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales greater, at 70,000 bales. The week's Imports were 11,000 bales less, at 26,000, bales. The total Stock had diminished by 51,000 bales, yesterday's figures showing a decrease of 140,000 bales, as against last year's, and an increase of 306,000 bales compared with those for 1891. The total Visible Supply showed a falling-off of 160,000 bales; while of East Indian Cotton there were 42,000 bales less in sight; and the comparison which we give below shows a decrease in the total Supply of 460,000 bales compared with last year, and an increase of 529,000 bales as against the year before; and, in East Indian Cotton, a decrease of 180,000 bales, and 227,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool was yesterday 1-16d. lower than on the previous Friday, and was ⅛d. higher than in 1892 at the same time, but 1-16d. lower than in the year before.

In New York yesterday, 8d. per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but September Futures were 8 points lower, at 7·87 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, making the week's total rather more than in each of the two preceding years; and the falling off compared with those years, now stands at 2,072,000 bales, and 1,925,000 bales, respectively.

To-day, the spot price in New York is still unchanged; but Futures for September are two points higher, at 7·89 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are again 3 000 bales, going against 1,600 bales last year, and 1,700 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight was 6,420,000 bales, compared with 6,390,000 bales visible at the end of last week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	23,000	19,000	18,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	13,000	19,000	15,000
" " Continent.......	32,000	11,000	6,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,911,000	6,983,000	6,836,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,149,000	3,176,000	3,222,000
" to Continent do.	1,934,000	2,433,000	2,403,000
" Stock in the Ports	390,000	580,000	309,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 23rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	3,080,000	3,540,710	2,550,920
" Surats	289,000	469,430	515,760
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,469,000	1,609,410	1,163,310
" London	6,000	9,000	16,000
American Afloat	30,000	45,000	55,000
East Indians	5,000	30,000	25,000
Total ...	1,510,000	1,693,410	1,259,340
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 7-16d.	4 1-16d.	4½d.
" Good Dhollera	3⅞d.	3 7-16d.	3⅝d.
Difference......	9-16d.	⅝d.	⅞d.

Little has been done in our local Cotton Market to-day, and the feeling has been quiet, while Dharwars and Westerns are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, other descriptions being unaltered. Exporters have bought only 350 bales, consisting of 200 Dharwars, at Rs. 204; 100 Bhownugger, at Rs. 200: and 50 Bengal, at Rs. 200; while the Mills have taken 600 bales, made up of 200 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 170-7; and Julgaum, at Rs. 186; and 100 each of Akote Ginned, at Rs. 205; and Bijapore, at Rs. 185 per candy.

WHEAT has been in but small request for export, and the tone of the market remains quiet, with prices quite unchanged.

SEEDS also have been quiet in tone with only a small business passing, and *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have both declined in value, the former one anna, and the latter half-an-anna per cwt. We now quote:—

Linseed ....Rs. 7-13-0 to Rs. 7-15-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. " 7-2-6
" " Cawnpore. " 6-12-0 " " 6-14-0 "
" Red " " 6-3-0 " " 6-5-0 "

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton........................	2,838	bales.
Wheat........................	16,034	cwts.
Linseed	13,479	"
Rapeseed	14,521	"
Popyseedp..................	706	"
Castorseed..................	1,254	"
Rice	2,643	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, and no fresh business of importance has transpired again to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with an easier feeling at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for Demand, at which a large business has been reported both with the Bazaar and between Banks; and for three months' sight Credits 1s. 3 5-16d. was named, and a little was done thereat; but the rate soon became 1s. 3 11-32d., and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 3-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...1s. 3 5-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight. 1s. 3¼d. "
Credits do. ...1s. 3 11-32d. "
France do. ...1·61¼ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm during the greater part of the day, at 108 1-16 for Fours for Money and 1-16 lower for Account; but at the close, the feeling was rather weaker, and rates left off at 108 and 107 15-16 in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES are neglected, and without movement in prices on any line.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 21.
10 p.m. ... 80·7
SUNDAY, JUNE 25.
6 a.m. ... 80·3
10 a.m. ... 83·1
2 p.m. ... 85·0
4 p.m. ... 84·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CARNEGY—June 1, at Pwllywrach, Glamorganshire, the wife of C C Carnegy, 21st Bombay Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAVE—APPERLLY—June 6, at all Saints', Margaret-street, Frank Evans Cave, to Margaret, widow of William Wynne Apperley, and second daughter of Maj-Gen G B Tremenheere, R E, late Bengal.

DAVIS—GALLAIS—June 1, by special licence, at Bond Air, Jersey, Surg-Capt Edward Davis, A M S, to Maude Eveline, second daughter of the late Lt-Col Alfred Gallais, B S C.

HEAD—NEWBERY—June 1, at St George's, Hanover-square, Gilbert Head, Lieut, Norfolk Regt, to Violet Jane Frances, eldest daughter of the late Col F M Newbery, District and Sessions Judge of Lucknow.

JONES—CHRISTOPHER—June 3, at St George's, Bloomsbury, Henry Sydney Jones, Public Works Department, India, fourth son of W S Jones, of 17, Bolton-Gardens, South Kensington, J P, to Alice Grant, youngest daughter of John T Chistopher, of 6, Bloomsbury-square.

KELLIE—HADDEN—June 1, at St John the Evangelist's, Merrow, Edward Chamier Kellie, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, son of J Kellie, of Brighton, to Margaret Innes, third surviving daughter of the late F J Hadden, of Scarborough, and Mrs Hadden, of Woodlands, Merrow.

RAMSAY—THOMAS—June 1, at St Martin's Trafalgar-square, Capt Henry Lushington Ramsay, Indian Political Dept, son of Gen the Hon Sir H Ramsay, C B, K C S I, to Sophia, daughter of J P Thomas, Esq, of Warneford-place, Wilts, and Calcutta.

TODD-NAYLOR—MENDEL—June 1, at St Helen's, Tarporley, Henry Paul Todd-Naylor, C I E, son of the late William Todd-Naylor, of Hartford, to Ethel Mary Mendel, of Portal, Tarporley.

YOUNG—BAILLIE—June 1, at St George's, Hanover-square, Daniel Young, eldest son of D H Young, Enderley, Norwood, to Margaret Bethea, second daughter of Lt-Gen Baillie, H M Indian Army, Bengal.

DEATHS.

BATTEN—June 1, at Walton House, Lordship-lane, S E, Mary Sarah, widow of the late J Hallett Batten, Ben C S, aged 67.

COFFIN—June 2, at Upper Norwood, Sebright Sheaff Coffin, late Lt-Col, Madras Light Infantry, aged 79.

DYMOKE—June 2, at Scrivelsby Court, Francis Slamen Dymoke, The Hon the Queen's Champion, aged 63.

SAMUELLS—June 1, at Sidmouth, Anna Charlotte, wife of the late E A Samuells, Esq, C B, Bengal Civil Service, aged 70.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DICKSON—FORBES—June 21, at Bombay, by the Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A., William Dickson, to Helen Douglas, daughter of the late James Forbes, Rossbank, Sutherlandshire, Scotland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BELL—June 15, at 3, Halpin Road, Rangoon, the wife of Surgeon-Captain G J H Bell, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

ROBERTS—June 18, at Howrah, the wife of Mr H V H Roberts, Bengal Police, of a son.

DEATH.

HENDRICK—June 21, at Madras, of fever, at Madras, Henrietta Beatrice, the dearly loved wife of Charles Hendrick, Head Accountant, Army Clothing Department, aged 33 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1893.

THE terrible calamity which befell her Majesty's Ironclad Victoria off Tripolis, has created a feeling akin to horror in India as in England. That the magnificent flagship of the Mediterranean fleet, with the Admiral and over seven hundred officers and men on board, should be accidentally struck by the ram of a consort and sunk in fifteen minutes, over four hundred brave men, including Sir George Tryon, perishing in sight of the whole fleet, is appallingly suggestive of what must happen in the first great naval battle under the conditions of modern warfare. It is not yet known why the brief period intervening between the collision and the sinking of the stricken ironclad, could not be turned to account by the other vessels to save the whole or the greater number of the officers and crew. It is, of course, possible that the full gravity of the injury sustained was not at once apparent. The Admiral and his officers may have devoted their efforts to saving the ship instead of ordering the men to the boats and signalling the other vessels to aid in taking them off. The Victoria being well-supplied with bulkheads, it would be natural to suppose that there was no immediate danger of sinking; but if the pressure of the water caused the bulkheads to give way, the sudden inrush of water that must have followed may have been the immediate cause of the great ship turning bottom upwards, and going down carrying with her the bulk of the officers and crew. When the first turret-ship, the ill-fated Captain, went down in a storm off the Peninsular Coast she turned bottom upwards. The only surviver stated that he was washed out through a port-hole as the vessel careered over, and presently he found himself on the bottom of the vessel, which, going down, sucked him down with it. He had abandoned hope, when he rose again to the surface where he was picked up. All the rest on board the Captain disappeared with the coffin-ship for ever. The disaster to the Victoria was happily not destined to be so terrible, for Admiral Tryon's flag-ship did not go down suddenly in a great storm. Of the seven hundred and seventeen officers and men on board at least four hundred and thirty perished—an appalling loss of life in a summer's afternoon, the whole fleet engaged in peacefully manœuvring, looking on. Fortunately, nearly three hundred were rescued, amongst them being the Captain the Honourable M. A. Bourke, Commander J. R. Jellicoe, and Lieutenants Inglefield Heath, Leveson, Loring, and Collins. The Flag Lieutenant, Lord Gillford, appears also to have been saved, but Lieutenant Munro, the Chaplain, the Rev. S. O. Morris, and other officers, including nine poor little midshipmen, sank with over half the crew.

This is the fate which befals a great modern ironclad, manœuvring in a calm sea in broad daylight with one of the most brilliant and capable of our admirals on board directing her movements. Judging from what happened when the Italian ironclad, the Re d'Italia, was rammed and sunk at the battle of Lissa there is but too much reason to apprehend that had the Victoria been sunk in action the destruction of life would have been even greater. When the Italian flagship in question was rammed by the Austrian flagship Kaiser—a wooden line of battle-ship—the shock was so great that the doomed vessel heeled over and seemed to be forced under water; she sank in two minutes, and the whole of the six hundred officers and men on board perished. Admiral Tegethoff, in his official despatch, wrote: "All attempts to save the swimming men of the Re d'Italia had to be given up, as an attack made upon us from all quarters compelled us to confine our attention to our own safety." The Italian vessels were themselves so hardly pressed—the battle becoming a general melée, in which "the great object of each vessel seemed to be to run its opponent down, the issue of the battle seeming to depend more upon the issue of that manœuvre than upon the effect of the cannonading"—that it was impossible for them even to endeavour to save "the swimming men" belonging to the Re d'Italia. It is stated that the Camperdown, the great ironclad which struck the Victoria with her ram, is seriously damaged, and must at once go into dock. The Kaiser, which rammed the largest of the eleven Italian ironclads at Lissa, herself received such injuries from the shock that she was in imminent danger of destruction. She had already rammed two other ironclads—apparently without much force, since she only obtained the flag of one of them—when she was attacked by four ironclads, while a fifth, the Re d'Italia, was on the point of running down the Elizabetta; the Austrian Admiral put on full steam and struck the Re d'Italia amidship, with the tremendous result which decided the issue of the battle. The impact was so terrific that the foremast fell, crushed the funnel of the engine and created the greatest confusion on deck, placing the ship in imminent danger of fire, the foremast and its rigging lying across the funnel. The battle was the first in which ironclads were arrayed against ironclads, and the effort on each side was to ram down the enemy's vessels, the cannonading doing little damage. The conclusion drawn from the incidents of that battle was that in all future naval engagements the ram will play a greater part than the gun. Since them the torpedo has been so perfected that it may do even as terrific execution as the ram driven home with the momentum of a mass weighing more than ten thousand tons, propelled by fourteen thousand horse power. The modern battleship costs, with guns and ammunition, a million sterling, and even the accidental touch of a not unfriendly ram may send her eighty fathoms deep to the bottom in a few minutes. Unquestionably Admiral Colomb, and those who think with him, have common-sense on their side when they urge that it is tempting Providence to go on building monster vessels, the loss of which may be an irreparable disaster.

Everyone will agree with Lord Brassey that this calamity is a striking exemplification of the perils inseparable from the policy of building monster vessels which is now being pursued by the Admiralty. The mania for bigger and even bigger ships has gone to great and dangerous lengths. Italy took the lead in building colossal ships, and the Italian navy is now by so much the weaker on that account. The Germans, who have the excellent habit of thinking out military and naval problems with an open mind, years ago refused to follow the example set by other Powers of adding to the size of warships, and the weight of the guns which they have to carry. The considerations which led to this determination deserve the earnest attention of other States. Very large vessels are difficult to manœuvre and are excluded from waters in which smaller and handier ships can manœuvre in safety. The big one hundred ton guns can only fire once in quarter-of-an-hour while six or eight guns of smaller calibre can be fired every minute or two, and may hope to disable the heavier and more unwieldy gun. For these reasons the German naval authorities came to the conclusion that fast cruisers and gun-boats carrying light guns of long range would be more effective than monster ships with monster guns. In respect to the armament bitter experience has already taught the Admiralty that the hundred-and-ten ton guns are not to be relied upon, and now fifty-seven ton guns are superseding those of greater size, which could never be depended on to fire three shells with full charges without giving way. A doubt of the wisdom of spending a million of money on a vessel which may be sunk bottom upwards by an accident in a peace manœuvre, cannot fail to suggest a reform in the size of ships, as the experience obtained with the enormous guns which were so much in fashion two or three years ago has wrought in respect of armaments. In France the problem has been also under consideration. At one moment the French Admiralty decided, as the German Admiralty had done, to build no more collossal heavily armed line of battle-ships, but to increase the number of fast cruisers, torpedo catchers, and torpedo boats. When it was found that the British Admiralty were laying down a number of big battle-ships, of which the Victoria and the Camperdown are types, the French followed suit, and they have been of late straining their resources in this mad competition in size and cost. The fate of the Victoria—and the serious injury sustained by the sister-ship which ran her down—will doubtless serve as a valuable lesson both at home and abroad.

AT ten o'clock this forenoon, the enlarged Council of the Governor-General of India will meet at Simla "for the purpose of making laws and regulations." The date was first fixed for the 29th instant. Doubtless in order to abridge the delay in making public the measures which the Government have decided upon, to give effect to the recommendations of the Herschell Committee, the time of meeting has been accelerated by three days. The Government *Gazette* which contained this announcement, also published the notification of the regulations for the nomination of Members to the Supreme Council. Five Members will be nominated by the Viceroy, on the recommendation of the non-official members of the Councils of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Oude, respectively, and by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce. The Viceroy will nominate five non-official persons to the remaining seats, not filled by officials. The Governor-General may at his discretion decline to nominate any person who has been recommended under these rules. In such case, a fresh request will be made to the body concerned to recommend another person for the seat. The additional Members of the Viceroy's Council will number sixteen, of whom only six will be officials. Of the remaining ten seats, five will be filled as we have just indicated, and the other five non-official Members will be selected by the Viceroy at his discretion. The other rules are similar to those prescribed for the local Councils. Mr. Mackworth Young, C. I. E., the able Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, has been made an additional Member of the Supreme Council. It is, of course, impossible that the members to be elected by the non-official members of the five local Councils can be present at the first meeting of the Council. The general expectation is that the financial measures of the Government will be laid before the Council this forenoon in a statement, the purport of which will be published simultaneously in London.

THE Fourth Clause of the Government of Ireland Amendment Bill, which has been so many weeks before the Committee of the House of Commons, has at length been passed. Like Clause III., it restricts the operation of the legislative powers given in clause II., but while the third clause was in restraint of legislation affecting in any way the supremacy of the Crown and Parliament in matters affecting the succession to the Crown a Regency, foreign and naval and military affairs, and so on clause III. is in restraint of any act which might directly or indirectly interfere with the civil or religious liberty of any of her Majesty's subjects. The restrictive subsections, 54 in number, are as follows:—The powers of the Irish legislature shall not extend to the making of any law:—(1) Respecting the establishment or endowment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or (2) imposing any disability, or conferring any privilege on account of religious belief; or (3) abrogating or prejudicially affecting the right, to establish or maintain any place of denominational education or any denominational institution or charity; or (4) prejudicially affecting the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending the religious instruction at that school; or (5) whereby any person may be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or may be denied the equal protection of the laws, or whereby private property may be taken without just compensation; or (6) whereby any existing Corporation incorporated by Royal Charter or by any local or general Act of Parliament (not being a Corporation raising for public purposes taxes, rates, cess dues or tolls, or administrating funds so raised) may, unless it consent, or the leave of her Majesty is first obtained on address from the two Houses of the Irish Legislature, be deprived of its rights, privileges, or property without due process of law; or whereby any inhabitants of the United Kingdom may be deprived of equal right as respects public sea fisheries. Any law made in contravention of this section shall be void.' The fifth clause, which will doubtless be taken next Wednesday, is a very long one, providing for the appointment of a Lord Lieutenant, who shall be the head of the Executive and carry out the orders of her Majesty, and also for the constitution of the Legislative and of an Executive Council to be chosen, not from the Legislature as in England, but from the Privy Council. This clause will doubtless afford abundant oppportunities for multitudinous amendments and exhaustive discussion.

A LITTLE knowledge is a dangerous thing. Mr. Forwood, M.P., gave notice that he would ask a question in the House of Commons on the 10th June, on the subject of the Indian Load-line. The preliminary and final notices of the Government of India fixing the load draft of vessels were only published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, a paper—if a paper it may be called—which Mr. Forwood was doubtless informed, quite correctly, "has no commercial circulation" Mr. Forwood, or the printers devil, omitted from the notification of his intention the second word in the title of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and thus assigned to the *Bombay Gazette* an official position to which it makes no pretence, and denies it what it has long possessed—a wide commercial circulation, and even a certain commercial influence and authority. It will be our duty to call the attention of Mr. Forwood, M. P., to this little blunder, and to ask him to be more careful in future. He has not yet learned apparently that there are two *Gazettes* in Bombay; one of which is the *Government Gazette* which has a monopoly of Government advertisements.

SIR THEOPHILUS SHEPSTONE, whose death is announced, will be remembered from his connection with South African affairs generally. In January, 1835, he was appointed head-quarters interpreter of the Kaffir language at the Cape of Good Hope, and served on the staff during the Kaffir war of that year. He was also employed in various services on the frontier of Cape Colony. In 1848 he became Captain-in-Chief of the Natal native forces, and was subsequently appointed judicial assessor at Natal. He served as secretary for native affairs. He was a member of the Natal Executive and Legislative Assemblies, and in 1873 proceeded in a special mission to crown the King of Zululand. Returning to England in 1874 he proceeded again to Natal two years later to conduct the negociations between the Transvaal States and Zulus, which resulted in the British annexation of the Transvaal, and was appointed Governor of the region. He was nominated a Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1869, and a Knight of the same Order in 1876. At the time of his death he was seventy-six years of age.

A LONDON correspondent informs us that Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad has started on what for an Indian of his rank must be considered an unusually prolonged tour. He first of all goes to Carlsbad to see the Gaekwar, who is taking the waters there, and will then proceed to the United States. The principal object of the visit to America is to see the Chicago Exhibition, but he hopes to have the honour of enjoying the privilege of shaking hands with the President at White House, and of seeing some thing of other important places in the Great Republic. Shrimant Sampatrao will return to India by the Pacific route, calling on his way at Yokohama, Shanghai, Singapore, and Colombo. As he has not yet been called to the Bar, he proposes to go to England in October to finish his terms, and will probably be accompanied by his wife.

THE city fathers of Bombay, writes the *Pioneer*, cannot now-a-days be congratulated on their general method of carrying on public business. They have drifted into the practice of personal recrimination; the "tuo quoque" style of argument, worthy only of unwhipped schoolboys, is in high favour; and some of the members distinguish themselves by constantly interrupting any speakers with whom they may be at feud. The Chairman calls them to order, but they have apparently small respect for his authority. Thus at the last meeting of the Corporation, as reported in the local papers, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved a resolution, Mr. Wacha complained that he could not hear him at all: he was simply murmuring to himself. Dr. Cowasji retorted that he was conveniently deaf: he could hear well enough when others where speaking. Mr. Wacha "made a mumbling noise," which he asserted was the method of speech usually employed by Dr. Cowasji, upon which the latter snapped out:—"It is certainly better than your wild noise." Most edifying this, but plainly acceptable to some of the Commissioners who are stated to have laughed loudly: men of vacant minds evidently. Interruptions such as "Wah! Wah!" and impertinences which are intended as flashes of humours seem also to be thought conducive to the transaction of the municipal affairs of the city. The Corporation want a strong Chairman, capable of enforcing the usual amenities of debate; without such a head the debates will sing to the level of those of the present House of Commons on an "Irish night."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, says of all the ridiculous agitations that make England a byword among the peoples of Europe it would hardly be possible to imagine one more ridiculous than has lately sprung up in Madras. The pious are begging the Government in the name of all it holds most sacred to suppress Nautch girls, or at least to give no official sanction to any entertainment of which these daughters of the Devil form part. How anyone, even in the holy cause of cant, can attack Nautch dancing as indecorous quite passes our comprehension. Stupid a Nautch dance may be, though the Indians have a right to their own opinion, but so far as indelicacy goes, an ordinary waltz is a grave scandal beside it. Fortunately most people in England have seen the costume of Nautch girls and something more or less in the way of a Nautch dance, so that they will be able to rate this agitation at its proper worth.

AN interesting test of a new system of lighthouse signals was made off New Haven, Connecticut, the other week. By an ingenious combination of the usual lighthouse lenses and light, together with a system of shutters, the lighthouse keeper is able to throw any number agreed upon to represent a given harbour to great distances in a horizontal plane. A reference to a "port book" shows the master of a vessel his location beyond doubt.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LOSS OF THE VICTORIA.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The despatch to the Admiralty regarding the loss of the Victoria states that the ram of the Camperdown struck the Victoria during some manœuvres this afternoon, and that she sank in fifteen minutes in eighty fathoms of water bottom upwards.

In addition to Admiral Sir George Tryon, the following officers were drowned:—Lieutenant Munro; Rev. Samuel S. O. Morris, Chaplain; Fleet Paymaster Valentine, D.J. Rickcord; the Chief Engineer, and four Engineers; the Gunner, Boatswain, and Carpenter, and the following midshipmen: Leslie, Inglis, Arthur C. Grieve, Ayscough, G. H. Fowkes, Harold W. Gambier, Herbert M. Lanyon, Walter E. Henley, and Francis R. Scarlett; Cadet Stooks and Clerks, Arthur D. Savage and Henry R. Allen Inglis.

Only two hundred and fifty-five of those on board were saved.

The Camperdown is seriously damaged, and must dock at once.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE VICTORIA.

JUNE 24.

The collision between the Camperdown and Victoria took place, at five o'clock, in the afternoon, seven miles off Tripolis.

JUNE 25.

The total number of lives lost in the Victoria is four hundred and twenty-two.

No details of the disaster have yet been received.

THE NATION'S SORROW.

JUNE 24.

The disaster has caused the most profound sensation throughout the Kingdom.

STATEMENT BY MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons, last night, that there were six hundred and eleven officers and men and one hundred and seven Marines on board the ill-fated vessel when the collision took place, and it is feared that the number who perished will amount to at least four hundred and thirty.

STATE BALL POSTPONED.

Her Majesty the Queen has ordered the postponement of to-night's State Ball owing to the calamity.

MESSAGE FROM THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The Emperor William has telegraphed his profound regret and sympathy.

EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY FROM FOREIGN POWERS.

The French Government have sent a telegraphic message expressing their sympathy with the British in their loss.

The Emperor William has ordered the British and German flags to be half-masted together on all German warships owing to the loss sustained by the British Navy in the foundering of the Victoria.

The Italian Government have telegraphed their sincere sympathy.

The American Navy has heartily expressed sympathy with the British in their loss.

LORD BRASSEY'S VIEWS.

Lord Brassey has been interviewed on the subject of the disaster, and considers that it is a lesson against the monster vessels now being built for the British Navy.

LORD MAYOR'S FUND.

The Lord Mayor has opened a fund for the relatives of those who were lost.

END OF THE DROUGHT.

The drought in Great Britain has been broken by rains, which have set in.

THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL.

THE FOURTH CLAUSE PASSED.

The Fourth Clause of the Home Rule Bill has passed the Committee stage in the Commons, and the debate on the Bill has been adjourned until Wednesday next.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Clark, member for Caithness, brought forward his motion in favour of Home Rule for Scotland.

Sir G. Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland, said that personally he approved the Resolution, but Government would treat the matter as an open question.

The motion was eventually rejected by one hundred and sixty-eight against one hundred and fifty-three votes.

CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Australian team have beaten Kent by an innings and one run.

Middlesex has beaten Surrey by seventy-nine runs; and Nottingham has beaten Gloucester by five wickets.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

THE SOCIALISTS CAPTURE BERLIN.

BERLIN, JUNE 24.

In the second ballots the Socialists have carried Berlin except in one division.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

THE FRENCH ADMIRAL VISITS THE KING.

PARIS, JUNE 24.

The French Admiral Humann has gone to Bangkok to see the King of Siam.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The death is announced of Sir Theophilus Shepstone.

REMISSION OF A SENTENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 25.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has, in the exercise of his prerogative vested in him, remitted the unexpired portion of two years' imprisonment passed upon Robert MacCrea for attempting to cheat the Comptroller General out of a promissory note for Rs. 500. The trial took place at Allahabad just a year ago. An appeal to the Privy Council last month against the conviction was rejected.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY RELIEFS.

The *Morning Post* is officially informed that the following alterations have been made in the Bengal Presidency Reliefs:—No. 12 Company Western Division, Roorkee, and No. 21 Company Southern Division move to Fort William and Allahabad, respectively. Three-fourths of the squadron of the 6th Bombay Cavalry now at Khelat are ordered to move to Mustung, to support the authority of the new Khan of Khelat.

SERIOUS MAHOMEDAN RIOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 25.

The turmoil continues in town and there has been a number of small riots, but so far little harm has been done.

Last night a large body of Hindus invaded the Municipal slaughter-house, and drove away all the cattle there for slaughter, so no beef was available to-day.

The riot to-day was much more serious than the first information led one to believe. In all so far as is known sixteen deaths have taken place, and it is thought that several more fatalities have not yet been reported. The course of events that led to the first serious religious disturbance Rangoon has known is clear. On Thursday the District Magistrate passed an order preventing the Mahomedans from slaughtering cows during the Buckree Eed festival, near the Hindu Temple in the 30th Street. The Mahomedans claim that they have slaughtered cows there annually for years past long before any Hindu Temple had existed in that quarter. Intense feeling prevailed, and on Friday another appeal was made to the District Magistrate for permission. This was also refused. On Friday afternoon several hundred Mahomedans assembled, and tried to force their way within the Hindu temple. Serious disturbance followed, clubs and stones being freely used. A small force of police was soon on the spot, but they were not sufficiently numerous to prevent the riot spreading. The two police officers—Mr. Wallace, Assistant Superintendent, and Mr. Roussac, Head Constable, were injured. Several Hindus were badly injured. The Mahomedans next attempted to enter the house of one Bhugwandass, the leading Hindu, but they were beaten back. Several officials then came on the scene with a large body of the civil police, and 200 military police arrived later on. The police scattered the mob right and left, using lances, but nobody was seriously hurt. All through Friday night patrols of police paraded the town.

Friday night passed over without anything of note happening. On Saturday two of the three injured men died in the hospital. In the forenoon of Saturday things began to look black again. Bodies of Mahomedans, from fifty to several hundreds in number, attacked the police at various points. No serious injury resulted, and several arrests have been made. Another band of Mahomedans attacked the shepherds going to the Municipal slaughter-house, beat them badly, and drove away two hundred head of cattle. In the afternoon notice was sent to the Mahomedan leaders that they would be sworn in as special constables, but none of them, except five, could be found. The five were sworn in, but immediately made themselves scarce, and have not since been seen. In the afternoon disturbances more or less serious broke out, but they were quickly quelled. Special patrols were again on duty during the night, and a European garrison was warned to be ready for emergency.

The rumour that the Chief Commissioner, who was in Bassein, had telegraphed permission to slaughter cows delighted the Mahomedans, but the rumour turned out to be baseless, and this added fuel to the flame. Riots took place in every quarter of the town principally around the mosque in Mogul Street. Hindus, for the most part, kept out of the way, and the Mahomedans turned on the police, whom they attacked with most savage ferocity.

The police were stoned with shoes and bricks. They were hustled, and it soon became evident that the mob, numbering several thousands, would need a severe lesson before they desisted. The Recorder, the Chief Secretary and the Commissioner of Pegu, and almost all prominent officials in Rangoon were on the scene, and used every effort to induce the Mahomedans to desist but to no purpose. Mr. Fleming, District Magistrate, was struck on the head by a bottle and badly injured. Several of the police were put hors de combat, and, finally, shots were fired from houses on the police. The latter were then ordered to useblank cartridge. When this failed to quell the disturbance a last warning was given to the rioters, and when this had no effect an order to fire was given. It was some time even then before the rioters dispersed. It is impossible to say what the casualties are as it is thought some of the dead are yet in the mosque; but it is known that at least thirteen have been killed. At nine o'clock the Norfolk Regiment was ordered out, and they have since been on the scene. At noon everything was quiet, and it is hoped that the troubles will be over for the present.

At eight o'clock this morning however on the assembling of the Faithful to prayer, the mob became riotous and began pelting the police and other Europeans who had assembled together with the Recorder, the Chief Secretary, the Pegu Commissioner, and the Town Magistrate to try and pacify the mob.

They refused to listen to reason and forthwith began to fire from the mosque and the adjacent houses on the public, and charged the police. Thereupon the Recorder ordered the police to open fire on the mob, twenty of whom were shot dead. The police then charged, and the mob gave way. Shortly afterwards 200 men of the Norfolk Regiment were brought in from cantonments and cleared the streets, which they will occupy for the next two or three days.

The Volunteers have been called out.

The feeling between the Hindus and Moslems is as bad as it can be, and further trouble is expected.

Desultory fighting has taken place between the two factions in various parts of the town, in which several have been killed and injured.

All traffic is stopped.

THE BACTERIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

Dr. Lingard starts for Poona as soon as the weather improves in Bombay, in connection with the improved Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory.

The new site for the laboratory will not be finally selected until all available sites have been examined, as the authorities are naturally not desirous of repeating Poona experiences.

There is no chance of amalgamation of the proposed Pasteur Institute with the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory as originally suggested, because no scientific operator would take the responsibility of inoculating human patients in proximity to a laboratory, where the examination and cultivation of animal diseases was being carried on.

DEATH OF A KABULI OFFICIAL.

Panvanah Khan, for many years past, one of the leading officials at Kabul, died there on the 16th June.

THE KASHMIR RESIDENCY.

Captain Godfrey, lately first Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, will join the Kashmir Residency as Assistant to the Resident, and will be posted at Leh during summer as British Joint Commissioner.

THE AMIR'S TROUBLES DISAPPEARING.

Advices from Kabul states that all sections but two of the Hazaras have submitted to the Amir's troops.

A SUBJECT FOR THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Drummer Crilks, of the Bedfordshire Regiment, recently bitten by a mad dog, is being despatched at Government expense to Paris at once for treatment at the Pasteur Institute.

THE NEW VOLUNTEER REGULATIONS.

The Government of India have decided that all furlough and leave to officers serving as Adjutants of Volunteer Corps shall in future be granted and notified by the Military Department upon the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, irrespective of leave regulations, to which they may be subject.

Applications for the same are accordingly to be forwarded to the Military Department through his Excellency in all cases, those from Adjutants of corps other than the East Indian Railway Volunteers being submitted for approval in the first instance to the Local Government.

Applications for transfers of Adjutants of Volunteer Corps from one corps to another are also to receive the concurrence of the Commander-in-Chief before being submitted to Government for final sanction.

A FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 25.

A terrible boating accident happened on the river this afternoon, at three o'clock. Three young officers belonging to the 7th Hussars, stationed at Mhow—Lieutenant L. B. Crawley, Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. P. Verney, and Lieutenant E. W. Sutton—went to the Poona Boat Club and engaged a sailing boat, named Una, belonging to the Connaught Boat Club, at Kirkee. They set sail and getting out into the current found that the wind was dead against them. They endeavoured to tack and to go upstream, but failed to turn the boat, which was drifting rapidly towards the Bund. After several fruitless efforts they lowered the sail and prepared for the worst. As the boat neared the fall the officers got ready and jumped out of the boat, which crashed heavily on the rocks coming up on its side. The three officers clung to it, when the boat suddenly heeled over, all three disappearing. Only one officer was seen again. He struggled in the water as far as the Bund bridge and sank. Pieces of the boat floated down the stream. It was impossible to render any assistance, as the accident happened in the centre of the stream. The police are actively engaged in searching the banks for the bodies, and have also telegraphed to places down the river as far as Dhond, to keep a look-out. The calamity has caused great sadness here, coming so recently upon the other sad events.

A CHARGE OF CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION AND BREACH OF TRUST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

Yesterday a summons was granted by the Presidency Magistrate against Mr. A. E. Arakie, formerly a member of the firm of Messrs. Croft, Wells and Company of this city, on charges of criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust of various sums amounting to about rupees ten thousand.

It is alleged that Mr. Arakie entered in books certain sums paid to one Lutchman Dass for rubies purchased on behalf of the firm, but that he really bought the stones himself and paid for them with the firm's money, debiting the firm with a much larger amount than was actually paid, and misappropriating the difference to his own use.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

The ship which was wrecked off Saugor, turns out to be the French barque Franklin. The Officers and crew were all saved by the Port Commissioner's steamer Cuckoo, and are being brought to Calcutta, arriving to-morrow.

Calcutta was visited yesterday by a whirlwind of a small extent but of a considerable force.

Some damage has been done on the river, where it seemed to originate.

The decks of some of the small vessels were swept clean, and iron stanchions twisted and bent. Few sheds were unroofed at Howrah; when thedisturbance returned and passing over the High Court laid flat a row of six big trees on the Esplanade, after which it seems to have expended itself on the maidan.

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

The case, in which Miss Lillian Beatrice Lewis sues Lieutenant H. Walton, 3rd B. I. and son of General Walton, formerly Commandant C. V. R. for breach of promise, reached a further stage yesterday, when the defendant's written statement was filed. The plaintiff alleges that she was engaged Walton for nearly one year, when he sent a telegram, "please consider engagement cancelled, letter follows." Few days after the following extraordinary letter wai received: "My dear Lill,—My telegram was indeed cruel but all the same true as I have ceased to love you as I once did; in fact my affections belong to another. I am making arrangements for Sunny, and will let you know when to send him. Will send ayah's and dhobies' pay to-morrow.—H. Walton." On the back of the envelope was written "Send back the watch and chain—H. W." On the 24th March Walton married another person Irene Boyce. Miss Lewis claims Rs. 10,000 damages.

MR. PAUL'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

NAGPUR, JUNE 24.

The Nagpur public met to-day and resolved to thank Mr. Paul and his supporters in the House of Commons for getting the resolution concerning simultaneous examinations for the Indian Competitive Civil Services passed by the House. They also thanked the British Committee of the Indian National Congress for its exertions in securing the above. Mr. Paul's resolution gave great satisfaction to the Central Provinces.

DHARWAR, JUNE 25.

At a meeting convened in the Sneh Prasarak Hall, on the 25th instant, it was resolved to send an address to the Hon. Mr. Paul, M.P., for moving the simultaneous Civil Service Examination question in Parliament. Mr. Bhimraj Hayvadan presided.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Lamu, on the 22nd instant.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne left Aden for Bombay, via Kurrachee on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Pei-Ho left Aden for Zanzibar, on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
Bar Silver	38

The sum of about £350,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	44,000	bales.
" " " Surats	2,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	26,000	"
" " Surats	Nil.	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,469,000	"
" " Surats	23,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	6,000	"

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on (May 30) said:—The delay of the Indian Currency Committee in issuing its report, to which we have so often referred, is becoming a perfect scandal. A private letter written from Bombay says that "great perturbation exists there owing to the uncertainty of the currency question. Large quantities of cotton and wheat are hung up, no one venturing to buy, partly because it is believed that the rupee is bound to fall within a month if the Goverment does nothing; partly because it is felt that the Government must do something to enable it to pay its way. The falling off in the railway traffic is very marked, indicating a great suspension of trade." It will be observed that the disastrous disturbance to industry is not caused so much by the actual silver position as by the uncertainty as to what will occur when this dilatory Committee's report is issued. We have described the difference of opinion inside the Committee which has caused the delay, but no time should now be lost in presenting the report even if it has to contain a different expression of opinion from every member of the Committee. It is just possible that the report will not have very much actual weight when it is issued. Its delay is perhaps more useful to the Government than the report itself will be, for they make it their excuse for shelving the difficult Indian silver question. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, who quotes the letter referred to above, says that "great impatience is manifested there at the delay, especially as Sir W. Harcourt, on the 19th, led people to expect an immediate decision."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 9.

STIMULATED by the plentiful crop of rumours at home and the telegrams from Calcutta published by the papers here, the leaders of the Opposition in the House of Commons are questioning Sir William Harcourt on the subject of the Currency Committee's Report, but up to the present they have not succeeded in exacting much information from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It has transpired that a summary of the Report was telegraphed to the Government of India, but they have been requested to withhold their decision until the entire document (posted last Friday) is in their hands. While the reasonableness of this arrangement is recognised, it is felt that Parliament and the public ought in the meantime to know exactly what it is that the Committee have suggested. But Sir W. Harcourt is obdurate, and if he continues in the same frame of mind, we shall have to exercise the virtue of patience for at least another fortnight or three weeks, if not longer. The fact that "enormous speculation" as Lord Randolph Churchill puts it, is taking place here and in India with reference to the supposed contents of the Report does not seem to Sir W. Harcourt a sufficient ground for immediate publication. He professes to be very sorry, but pleads the powerlessness of the Government to prevent her Majesty's subjects doing what they like with their own. After Mr. Chaplin and Lord Randolph failed to move Sir William, Mr. Balfour appeared upon the scene. "I hope," he said, "the right hon. gentleman is in a position to give us a pledge that nothing will be done in India until the House has had an opportunity of considering the Report and the views of the Government thereupon." But the right hon. gentleman was afraid that he could not give the desired undertaking. When the mail closed last Friday there was virtually only one theory as to the nature of the recommendations being discussed. That was what I may call the bimetallic theory, as it was put forward by one of the leaders of the double standard party. The idea thus promulgated was that as the Report was unanimous it necessarily could not have recommended much. This view of the matter disappeared entirely on Monday, giving place to the reports that have since had so much effect upon the price of the rupee. In the lobby, on Monday evening, I tried my best to discover the origin of one of the more circumstancial of these rumours, which, as a City writer said two days ago, were as numerous as the bad smells of Cologne or Cambridge. The particular rumour I allude to was to the following effect: that the Herschell Committee had recommended (1) the adoption of a seignorage as recommended by Sir John Lubbock, (2) the closing of the Bombay and Calcutta Mints except to Government, and (3) the fixing of 1s. 5d. as the exchange value of the rupee, not for purposes of family remittances but generally. The rumour first reached my ears from a well-known Conservative member, who is interested in Indian finance, and he was inclined to think there might be "something in it." The further inquiries I made showed that the story emanated from a certain Metropolitan member, also a Conservative, who is known to be a great speculator, and who has the credit of finding out things unknown to other people until long after. He, in fact, would enjoy a respectable reputation in an Indian bazaar, which, as we know, always gets the earliest tips. What foundation there may be for his story I cannot say, as like other ordinary and extraordinary mortals, including even members of the Secretary of State's Council, I am unable to foretell what the Committee have and what they have not formulated. The scepticism regarding this and other similar gossip evinced by the Eastern Banks may have had something to do with the change on the Stock Exchange now observable. Yesterday, the rumours about the Currency Report gave way to a *canard* to the effect that the Council of India had decided to issue forthwith a five-million three per cent. Sterling Loan for the Indian Government at the minimum of ninety-seven, but this invention so distinctly circulated in the interests of operators for a rise in rupee paper was not remarkably brilliant, seeing hat it could be contradicted at once.

With regard to the statements about the Currency Committee the policy of silence, wisely or unwisely agreed upon, renders affirmation or denial equally impossible. Would it not have been possible to prevent the excitement and recklessness of the past few days by the adoption of a little more care on the part of the Government? It is true that they were being repeatedly pressed to say what was being done, and when the Committee would finish their labours. But was it necessary to convey the intimation that the Report had been actually signed? If it was not intended to present it to Parliament at once why should anything have been said about it until the Government were in possession of the views of the Indian authorities, and ready to make known their decision? Of course, those who think that the Report should be published before any solution is attempted would have grumbled, but if Sir W. Harcourt correctly represents the intentions of Government, and those intentions are like the laws of the Medes and Persians what better off shall we be? There are, however, some people who seem to think that if the Government, are sufficiently squeezed they will recede from their present position. For example, Sir G. Baden-Powell is this afternoon asking whether, as the Report has been forwarded to the Indian authorities, it can be presented to the House "in anticipation of any statement which the Government may eventually make on the subject." He also wishes to know whether the Government have decided to take any action they may deem to be advisable without the previous concurrence of Parliament. Sir G. Baden-Powell does not know that the Government intend to take any action at all. It has probably not occurred to him, nor to those who have been so busy in the money market this week, that the Government, in other words Lord Kimberley, may possibly think it unnecessary, after taking the advice of the Viceroy and his Council, to act upon the recommendations of the Committee whatever they may be. I have no reason to say that he will take this step, but he is an independent man, and circumstances are conceivable in which he might. As an acute friend of mine observed, the Bourses of the world act not upon facts but impressions. With reference to the "fixing" of the rupee said to have been advised by the Committee, the financial writer of the *Daily News* gives what some will consider a good reason for his incredulity. "Lord Herschell's Committee", he says, "were [no doubt much impressed with the complaints of Indian Government servants, who receive income in silver, and have to lay down a large part of it at home in gold. To recommend the fixing of a minimum rate of exchange, at which rupees shall be remitted home by the said Civil Servants, it may be pointed out, would be a very different matter from fixing the value of the rupee itself, were such a thing possible." But would a rate of 1s. 5d. or, as another version has it, 1s. 4d. satisfy the servants of the Government of India? I should like to hear the opinion on this point of Sir Seymour King, who, by the way, is in correspondence with Mr. George Russell respecting the singular statement made by that gentleman last week, that the Secretary of State has the power and therefore the duty of regulating entirely at his own discretion any contract or bargain with officers in the service. Unless he obtains satisfaction from the Under-Secretary Sir Seymour King will call attention to the matter in the discussion on the Indian Budget, which, in spite of the well-meant efforts of Sir W. Wedde-burn and his friends, will probably not take place much earlir than usual. Mr. Gladstone's reply to the memorial, of which I spoke, is published this morning. He treats the memorial exactly in the way I ventured to predict: "I cannot," he says, "but admit, in addition to the general importance of the subject, the weight belonging to the signatures, and the special interest now attaching to the condition of Indian finance." But then what is he to do when he cannot get his Home Rule Bill through Committee? In the circumstances of the case he is "not as yet" able to give any pledge bearing on the date of the discussion, but he feels with the memorialists that "even if it be to impose a farther sacrifice adequate time ought to be found for it." The sacrifice, if there be any, will probably take the form of allowing the Budget to be introduced two days instead of one day before the end of the session.

The surprise of the week has been the adoption of Mr. Paul's, or rather Mr. Naoroji's, debateable and doubtful proposition in favour of simultaneous examinations. The opponents of that measure were caught napping, and they will probably watch Mr. Naoroji a little more carefully in future. That the result was wholly unexpected is shown by the smallness of the House—one hundred and sixty out of six hundred and seventy—and there is little doubt that if Lord Randolph Churchill's impossible suggestion to set apart another night for a re-consideration of the subject could be carried out the decision come to so thoughtlessly a week ago would be reversed. The debate was a poor one: the speaking on both sides was very commonplace, and although Mr. George Russell did as well as could have been anticipated in the circumstances it cannot be said that he was adequately supported. Sir George Chesney is an able man and knows something about military matters, but he was hardly the man to select for this job. Sir Richard Temple, for example, would have made out a better case for the existing system than the ex-military member of Council. Mr. Allen in his short speech put the case very neatly when *a propos* of the facility of Bengalees for passing examinations he asked whether their intellectual congeners the southern races of Europe would be accepted as rulers of, say, the Norwegians or Prussians. An examination of the division lists discloses the fact that Mr. Naoroji's supporters were a heterogenous lot, and so far as heads are concerned he could hardly invite a comparison with the minority. The appearance of Lord W. Lennox's name among the majority is as curious as that of another Conservative Sir Pryce Pryce-Jones. Without the aid of the Nationalists Mr. Naoroji would not have made a very strong fight, and I am afraid that their vote was cast without much reflection. At any rate, I hear of one member of the Irish party who, when asked by a friend why he had voted for the motion replied that he did so because he wished to be civil to the "old gentleman" (meaning Mr. Naoroji). Here is a fine sense of responsibility for you!

Of the home political situation there is not much to say except that the dissatisfaction among Liberals at the slow progress of the Home Rule Bill and Mr. Gladstone's old-fashioned prejudice against the more extreme measures of compression, or rather repression, advocated by the bulk of his followers is deepening. The temporary revolt of the Nationalists on the alienage question and their protest against concessions being granted without their being consulted are not so serious as the attitude of the three Liberal malcontents, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Bolton, and Sir E. Reed. The former has expressed a determination not to vote in any more divisions on the Bill, because it is so faulty; Mr. Bolton is now practically a Unionist, and Sir E. Reed, to judge by his letter published this morning, has not, as his quietness of late, led some people to suppose, become reconciled to Home Rule, but has acted upon the well-known precept *le faut reculer pour mieux santer*. In spite of the elaborate compliments that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Balfour have been paying each other, I am afraid we are on for a repetition of the angry scenes of the past forthnight.

We have been reminded during the past few days, and strange to say by the *Westminster Gazette*, of all papers, of the Nonconformist conscience in connection with the hideous exposures that continue to be made with reference to the affairs of Mr. Spencer Balfour's companies. Even such a good friend of Dissenters as the *Westminster* is pained at the admission, made by that shining light of Teetotalism and Nonconformity, the Reverend Dr. Dawson Burns. This gentleman added to his income by serving the absconding Balfour as director, and in his evidence at the Liberator inquiry confessed that when on the board he concurred in the declaration of the various dividends, but did not think it was his duty to see whether the profits had been made. In his opinion it was his duty to accept the statements of the officers of the Society. But what followed was more remarkable than the admission that a minister of religion has ideas about the duties of directors not above those of the ordinary "guinea pig." He told the Court that the following resolution was proposed and seconded—possibly it is suggested, drafted—by himself:—"That on the occasion of taking possession of our new premises the directors desire to record their own sense of thankfulness for the prosperity, with which as they believe, God has hitherto blessed their efforts in the establishment of this business." The *Westminster* quotes approvingly the involuntary exclamation of the Registrar, no tyro in these matters "shocking, perfectly shocking," adding with a degree of independence as creditable as it is unusual: "Mr. Balfour, it is clear, attached high value to 'the Nonconformist conscience.'" I hear a good deal of sympathy expressed for Viscount Oxenbridge who out of pure good nature allowed himself to be appointed President of one of Balfour's "benevolent" companies. He may have been imprudent, but that is all. If he had profited in any way by permitting the use of his name the censure that has been passed on him in some journals could not have been stronger. In his capacity as Master of the Horse Lord Oxenbridge had to give an official banquet on the Queen's Birthday, but he himself did not attend. Whether his absence was due to indisposition or extreme sensitiveness I cannot say, but I am inclined to think it was the latter.

Freemasons may be interested to learn that Colonel North of Nitrate fame was last night installed by Bro. Henry Wellcome as W. M. of Lodge Columbia, which like Lodge Marquis of Dalhousie, has I believe always included a sprinkling of Anglo-Indian members of the craft. One Anglo-Indian Wor. Bro. Sandeman, P. D. G. M., Bengal, responded for the Grand Lodge, and another Bro. Dr. John Pollen, P. I. W. Grand Lodge, Bombay, for the visitors. The latter, in the course of his speech, said they admired Colonel North not as a millionaire but as a man. The worthy Doctor has not kissed the blarney stone for nothing? By the way his health having been completely restored he has declined the two months' extension granted him by the India Office Military Board, and leaves for Bombay on the 20th proximo.

On Monday week Sir Raymond West is to read a paper before the members of the National Indian Association on "Criminal Law and Procedure of the Ancient Hindus." The meeting will be held in the Indian Conference Room of the Imperial Institute, and Sir Charles Turner takes the chair.

LATER.

The melancholy news of the fatal accident to Sir John Hudson has just been received, and is causing profound regret in the military clubs as well as in other circles where his Excellency was known.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

A PORTION of a one-storeyed house, situated at Antoba Rishi's Wady, fell down on Friday last, on account of the severity of the weather. Fortunately no one was injured. The telephone wire on the French Road was broken on the same day by the force of the wind. The tindal of the prow No. 611, named Vuzeer Abdool Rahiman, reports to the police that whilst under sail, off Malet Bunder, he was run down by the steam launch Clarapoori, belonging to B. I. S. N. Company on Friday. The crew were taken on board the launch, and the prow was towed ashore.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Simla, which arrived in the Bombay harbour on the 23rd instant from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, experienced squally cyclonic weather in the Gulf of Cutch, and ordinary S. W. monsoon and heavy sea up to Bombay.

DAMAGE ON THE RAILWAY.

The floods in Guzerat have subsided and no damage has been reported on the B. B. & C. I. Railway line by the rain. On Friday last the traffic on the Viramgaum-Mehsana section line was stopped between Patan and Karal, on account of breaches having taken place on the line between the stations in consequence of the heavy rain, but it is supposed that as traffic has been resumed by this time as prompt measures were adopted by the authorities to repair the line.

THE ladies of Manitoba, who are collecting subscriptions for a wedding gift to Princes May of Teck, have agreed to recommend the selection of a gold pendant in the shape of a maple leaf, emblematic of the Dominion, with a bar bearing the word "Canada," the whole being richly studded with diamonds.

IN France factory workpeople of either sex under sixteen years of age are now prohibited from working more than ten hours a day; from sixteen to eighteen years, eleven hours; but the maximum for the week is sixty hours. Over eighteen years of age women may work eleven hours per day.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd June 1893 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1892 of 112,836 maunds and Rs. 30,939 in the earnings.

THE VICTORIA CATASTROPHE.

THE ill-fated war-vessel the Victoria, which has foundered with such terrible consequences, was one of the largest and most powerful battleships in the British Navy. She was 340ft. long, and her beam was 70ft. Her engines, which were constructed by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant, were of 14,000 indicated horse-power, and with 1,200 tons of coal on board she could steam 7,000 knots at a speed of 10 knots an hour, her maximum speed being about 17 knots. Her displacement was 10,500 tons, and she drew 27ft. 3in. She cost for hull £612,522; for machinery, £112,333; total, £724,855. She carried 18 inches of compound armour on her turret and its redoubt, 16 inches on her side batteries, and had a protective deck of 3 inches of steel. Her armament consisted of two 111-ton breech-loading guns mounted in the turret, one 29-ton gun mounted aft, a broadside battery of twelve 6-inch 5-ton guns (six on each side), twenty-one quck-firing guns, eight machine guns, and four torpedo tubes. Her full complement being 590 officers and men. She was built at the Elswick Company's yard on the Tyne, where she was launched in April, 1887. She was completed two years later, and in March, 1890, was commissioned as the flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron by Sir Anthony H. Hoskins. She carried the flag of Sir George Tryon, her captain being the Hon. Maurice A. Bourke, and her Commander H. S. F. Niblett.

The Victoria commenced her career badly, for soon after she was completed and before she was put in commission, she stuck in the water way of the swing bridge below the High Level on the Tyne. She was with some difficulty got out of her dangerous position little the worse for the casualty. She was commissioned at Chatham on the 19th March, 1890, and all went well with her until February of 1892, when a telegram was received from Malta stating the Victoria ran aground off Snipe Point, near Dragomesti, a place some twenty miles north-west of Missolonghi, on the western coast of Greece. Fortunately, the weather was fine, and assistance was at once rendered to the flagship by H. M. torpedo ship Hecla. The removal of the heavy weights progressed favourably. The ship was soon clear of the ground abaft the funnels, and had ten fathoms of water under her stern. Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean Station, visited the scene of the mishap on board the cruiser Scout. He found that the Victoria was badly holed, and had 27ft. of water in her hold and heeled over.

The Victoria on that occasion aground at Platea, on the coast of Greece, while at torpedo practice. Three hundred and seventy tons of water were drawn out of the ship. The reports of the Victoria's injuries, after a closer inspection in dock, showed that her stem was completely shattered, and the immense keel plate turned completely back and to starboard. Her ram was not damaged, but there were three large holes, one ten feet from the stem, another ten feet further aft, and a third at the extremity of the stem piece, whence the keel plate had been torn away. The double bottom angle-iron was described as being all bent and shapeless.

The most remarkable fact in the whole affair, however, was that during the operations carried on to float the Victoria an incident occurred which nearly cost Admiral Tryon his life. Just before the Victoria was hauled off the rocks, the Admiral was standing on the companion ladder, when he lost his balance and fell overboard. Fortunately his steam barge was handy, and several seamen jumped from it into the sea to the assistance of the chief. The Admiral weighed about seventeen stone, but the bluejackets managed to keep him afloat, and got him into the steam barge none the worse, save for the uncomfortable ducking.

THE CAMPERDOWN.

The Camperdown is a twin screw battleship, of the first class, 10,600 tons and 11,500 horse-power. She, like the Victoria, is of the newest design and considered to represent the most powerful class of battleship in the British Navy. She was first commissioned in July, 1892. Her officers are: Captain Charles Johnstone; Commander—William H. M. Daniell; Lieutenants—(N) Francis T. Barr, Aylmer H. G. Williams, (T) Herbert A. S. Fyler, Herbert Powley, (G) William H. Boys, and Robert Sterling; Lieutenant (R.N.)—Alexander G. Hamilton; Capt. Mar. Art.—Herbert Slessor; Chaplain—Rev. Auguste B. S. West; Staff Surgeon—John A. McAdam; Fleet Paym.—Edmund Hickson; Fleet Engr.—George S. Newton; Naval Instr.—Horace H. Holland, B.A.; Sub-Lieutenants—Philip Streatfeild and (R.N.R.) John N. Layton; Surgeon—Harold F.D. Stephens; Assist. Paym.—Henry J. Troughton; Engineer—William H. Pippett; Ch. Carpenter—Edward A. Kelynack; Assist. Engrs—Edwin Carter and Ernest D. Mallinson; Gunner—Albert Smith; Boatswains—Thomas Job and James Sullivan (b); Midshipmans—Charles M. Foot, Charles H. Forbes, John G. de O. Coke, Arthur V. Vyvyan, Charles H. McMullin, Charles L. Lambe, Evelyn C. H. Stuart, Arthur P. Pollock, Edward L. Hughes, Charles D. Roper, Henry P. Ritchie, James W. S. Miller, Ernest O. Ballantyne, John B. Stevenson, Harold F. Grant, and Hay Winthrop; Naval Cadet—John H. C. Ogilvy; Clerk—Charles L. Hammond.

ADMIRAL TRYON.

Admiral Sir George Tryon, who, as above stated, had a narrow escape from drowning sixteen months ago, was born in 1832, at Northampton. He was the son of Mr. T. Tryon, of Bulwich-park, and married the Hon. Clementina Charlotte Heathcote, daughter of the first Baron Aveland, and sister of the first Earl of Ancaster. He entered the Royal Navy in 1848, became Commander in 1860, Captain in 1866, Rear-Admiral in 1884, and Vice-Admiral in 1889. He served before Sebastopol in the Crimean War, and during the Abyssinian War served as Director of Transports, receiving special mention in the despatches and a medal. He served some years ago as one of the officers of the Bombay turret-ships. He was offered the post of Director of Indian Marine, now held by Captain Hext, R. N., but declined it. Sir George was Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty 1871-74; permanent Secretary to the Admiralty, 1883-84; Naval A.-D.-C. to the Queen, 1879-84; Commander-in-Chief on the Australian Station, 1884-87; Superintendent of Naval Reserves 1888-91. He commanded a squadron on various occasions in the Naval Manœuvres in the British seas and greatly distingisheud himself by the energy with which he carried out very brilliant combinations. He was Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean Station since 1891, when he succeeded H. R. H the Duke of Edinburgh.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN E. L. HIGHT, 1st Punjab Infantry, officiates as Cantonment Magistrate, Ferozepore.

MAJOR G. D. STAWELL, 1st Devonshire Regiment, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Rawalpindi District.

FULL returns showing how the reconstitution of the Hindustani regiments has been carried out will be published on July 15th.

THE services of Surgeon-Captain Barker, Bengal, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department for employment in the Punjab.

THE date of submission of applications for the four extra pensions of £100 per annum each, admissible to the Senior Officers of the Indian Medical Service, has been fixed for the 1st of March of each year.

THE following appointments have been made:—10th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant W. Fitz Bourne, from 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 9th Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant G. A. H. Beatty, to be Squadron Officer, on probation. 5th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant E. C. Creagh, from 7th Madras Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT R. MARTIN, from 2nd Highland Light Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 36th Sikhs—Lieutenant A. S. Stephen, from 1st Royal Fusiliers, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 2-1st Gurkha Rifles—Captain G. S. Ommanney, to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem. 24th Punjab Infantry—Captain R. H. Rattray, from 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Second-in-Command.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to notify that the railway fares of all recruits who may be enlisted at regimental headquarters for the Native Army will be paid by Government whether they are brought, sent, or proceed to regimental headquarters of their own accord. To guard against the risk of fraud in the cases of recruits who present themselves for enlistment of their own accord, every such recruit must obtain a certificate from a Civil or Military Officer of the district from which he proceeds, to the effect that he is going to the regiment for the purpose of being enlisted.

THE following Officers have been detailed for the Equitation Class, to be held at Rawalpindi with the 2nd Dragoon Guards from the 1st July:—Lieutenants F. T. T. Moore and A. G. Pritchard, 2nd Bengal Lancers; C. H. Buck, 6th Bengal Cavalry; C. Mackenzie, 13th Bengal Lancers; Second Lieutenants W. H. Pennington, 12th Bengal Cavalry; A. D. Macpherson, 2nd Punjab Cavalry; A. H. Ommanney, A. C. Stewart, and H. N. Wilde, Corps of Guides. Lieutenant J. A. Loudon, 27th Madras Infantry, who has been attached to the 19th Madras Infantry, relieves Lieutenant A. M. Anderson, of the latter regiment, in the command of the detached wing of it at Cuttack. The latter rejoins his regimental head-quarters.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Conflicting news is still being received regarding the progress of the Hazara rebellion in Afghanistan. On the 11th instant three hundred prisoners, Jaghuri Hazaras, reached Kabul, which would seem to indicate that the Afghan troops had been successful in one direction; but, on the other hand, it is rumoured that the Dehzangi tribesmen have defeated General Amir Muhammad Khan, and that the Hazaras are assembling on all sides to resist the Amir's forces.

Mr. G. H. Stuart, M. A., Principal of the Madras Presidency College, has, the local paper hears, been invited by the Executive of the Chicago Exhibition to attend a Congress of Mathematicians. Mr. Stuart was a fifth Wrangler in 1874 and beat the Senior Wrangler in the contest for the Smith's Prizes. It is strange, adds our contemporary, that the only use which the Madras Government can find for such an eminent mathematician is to put him to teach History and Political Economy, while the Chair of Mathematics is filled by a Native gentleman, whose attainments, however creditable, are inferior to those of his distinguished Principal.

The Government have decided to continue the holding of a special musketry class at Bolarum, every alternate year, for the officers and men of the Hyderabad Contingent. The Secretary of State has authorised the grant of staff pay of Rs. 300 per mensem to the Chief and Junior Instructors of the class.

It is satisfactory, writes a contemporary, to observe that the revised rates for the carriage of coal promulgated by the Government have been adopted on the East Indian, South Indian, Indian Midland, Bengal-Nagpur, Bengal and North-Western, North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Eastern Bengal, Bengal Central and Burma railways. In a country like India, where distances are so great, the main obstacle to the extended use of Indian coal is carriage charges, and the more these can be reduced, the greater the field before the Indian collieries. As a whole, the Indian railways can make no profit from coal freight, for the receipts of one line are for the most part the expenditure of another. The net result to the country is measured solely by the amount of coal consumed, and the consumption of Indian coal can be encouraged by lowering freights better than by any other means.

Thanks to Captain G. H. Leslie, R.A., the Whymper Memorial Fund still keeps swelling, and on June 17th the respectable total of Rs. 2,050 had been reached. The mother lodge "Stewart No. 1960" headed the list with Rs. 500.

Another example of the immunity of children from hurt was afforded by an accident on the North-Western Railway to No. 4 down mail of Tuesday 6. A native mother jumped from the train after her child, that had accidentally fallen out. The woman sustained such severe injuries that she is now lying in a precarious condition in the Hazarao hospital. The child was picked up unhurt.

The decision of the Aitchison College Council confirms the finding of the Committee of Management, which sat at Lahore on the 16th instant, except in one unimportant particular. Mr. Kirthi Singh, the master concerned, is completely exonerated from the serious charges brought against him by some of the boys, and the expulsion of the ringleaders among the latter has been ordered. The rest are to be censured. Mr. Kirthi Singh, however, does not wish to retain the headmastership any longer, and he will shortly be appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Missionaries in India, in common with the European population generally, are feeling the effects of the depreciated rupee. On Wednesday a committee representing the Methodist Episcopal Missions in India, Burma, and the Straits Settlements met at Allahabad, to consult as to the desirability of applying to the parent societies for a higher rate of salary, consequent on the increased cost of living in the East. Bishop Thoburn presided, and the range of discussion took in the prospects of missionaries in China and Japan. It was eventually decided that the Missionary Board in New York should be asked to grant an increase of 25 per cent. on all salaries.

The Port Officer, Calcutta, received a telegram on Thursday from Saugor, informing him of the "wreck of a barque visible apparently close in shore about 10 miles East-South-East of Saugor Island." This says a contemporary is in all likelihood the same barque which the pilot of the steamer Fazilka reported as being in great danger bearing South-East, half East. The steamer Resolute, which is at Saugor, has been unable to get near the wreck owing to her being in shoal waters. No particulars as to the name of the vessel have yet been obtained, but she is to all appearance abandoned. The Port Commissioners have ordered the Cuckoo to proceed to the spot and render any assistance that may be required.

The following are among the recently proved wills:—Mr. Charles Oxtoby Barker, £41,000; Mr. Newson Garrett, £50,600; Emily Mary, wife of Major-Gen. H. L. Balfour, £1,600; Field Marshall Lord W. Paulet, G.C.B., £172,700; Mr. Henry Sydenham Singleton, £22,000; Mr. Wm. Thomas Brailey, £1,918; Mr. Jno. Vernon, £2,377; Mr. Henry Robert Waller, £4,156; Mr. Wm. Manvell, £32,000; Mr. Richard Bendy, £34,000; Mr. Duncan Wallett, £17,000; Mr. John Mackinlay, F.R.G.S., M.I.C.E., £21,000; Mrs. Frances Wakeham, £27,700; Mrs. Mary Addison, £101,000; Mr. Frederick Baines, £38,600; Mr. Robert Edmund Mellersh, £193,600; Right Hon. Elizabeth Baroness Ashtown, £54,000. Probate duty amounting to £17,091 and Goschen duty amounting to £5,697 have been paid on £569,640, as the value of the personal estate of the Right Hon. Mary Anne, Baroness Forester, the widow of the third Baron Forester. Lady Forester bequeaths (with many other articles, to devolve as heirlooms with Meaford Hall the jewelled sword presented to Admiral Jervis, the first Lord St. Vincent, by the City of London after the battle of Cape St. Vincent, and the service of China presented by Louis Phillippe to the Begum Sombre. She requests that her nephew, the first tenant for life of the Meaford estate, and his successors will always take interest in the Empire of India and its people, and especially in the churches and institutions supported by the Begum Sombre and in a humbler way by herself. The testatrix devises Mount Ricketts, in Jamaica, her estate in Meaford Hall, and all her other real estate to the use of her said nephew William Robert Parker Jervis, for his life, with remainder to his elder son, William Swynfen Whitehall Parker Jervis, his first and other sons, and to Edward Mainwaring Parker Jerwis, and others, but upon condition that the tenant for life, not being a peer, shall always use the name and quarter the arms of Jervis. Her subscriptions to many local charities are to be continued, and she leaves the residue of her personal estate (after a number of private bequests, to pay and apply the same for and in promotion of such charitable purposes as the codicil to her will appoints. These are the establishment and endowment of a cottage hospital at or near Wenlock, in Salop, and of a convalescent home at some seaside town or place, as memorials of her late husband Lord Forester, to be called "the Forester Cottage Hospital" and "the Forester Convalescent Institution." The bequests for charitable purposes will probably exceed £250,000.

Anticipations were not realised in the match between Ives and Roberts, which ended on Saturday (June 3) in a victory for the former by 2179 points in 6000 points up even for £1,000 on an English table, with pockets decreased from 3⅝in. to 3¼in., and with balls increased in size from 2 1-16in. to 2⅛in., while the push and spot strokes were barred. The match took place at Humphrey's Hall, Knightsbridge. Roberts at one time was over 1000 in front, but then the American got the balls by one of the corner pockets, and went on scoring cannon after cannon until the break amounted to 2539. He occupied part of Thursday and the whole of Friday, and on Friday once more worked the balls to the corner, repeating his previous cannon performance, ultimately winning by 2179 points, the final scores standing at:—Ives, 6000; Roberts, 3821. A second match, on terms more favourable to Roberts, is being arranged.

The *Madras Times* understands that Mr. Chalk, of Messrs. Wm. Hutchinson and Company, may be expected at Madras at an early date in connection with Tramway affairs, and that everything possible is being done to protect shareholders in the Madras Electric Tramways Company from loss.

The death is announced at Aden, on his way home from India, of Major J. H. Anderson, Indian Staff Corps, aged 46. The deceased officer served with distinction in the Afghan and Burmese campaigns.

The following Parliamentary papers relating to India, have recently been issued:—(1) Further Returns of Licences for the Sale of Opium and Intoxicating Liquors issued in Upper Burma since January 1, 1888. (59 pages.) (2) Copy of Correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, with Reports from the Local Governments, respecting the employment of women and children in the underground workings of Indian mines. The last despatch in the Bluebook is dated January 19, 1893, in which the Secretary of State for India informs the Viceroy that he has applied to the Home Office for the services of one of her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Mines. He would be engaged for five years, and until he has reported no legislation will be pressed for. (110 pages.) (3) Home Accounts of the Government of India. (58 pages.) (4) Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1892-93. compared with the results of 1891-92 (15 pages.)

The Committee of Lloyd's have presented to Captain S. W. Scrase-Dickins, Adjutant 2nd Battalion H.L.I., the society's silver medal, and to Carpenter John Campbell, of the P. and O.'s s.s. Manila, a bronze medal, as an acknowledgment of their recent exertions in saving life at sea.

The arrangements in connection with the enlargement of the Imperial Legislative Council will be shortly made public. There will be ten non-official members, of whom five will be appointed on the recommendation of local Legislative Councils and Chambers of Commerce, and five at the discretion of the Viceroy.

Mr. Olpherts, the telegraph officer engaged in laying the new wire from Srinagar to Gilgit, has had bad weather to contend with, and the mortality among his men has been considerable. Mr. Bignell, Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, Punjab Division, has inspected the line for some distance towards Astor, and is well satisfied with the progress made.

M. Haffkine has inoculated 210 persons at Simla, among whom were a few ladies. During his visit to Dagshai, he inoculated some 400 men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

The following is the constitution of the Executive Committee of the Calcutta Royal Marriage Fund:—The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, Chairman. Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I., Vice-Chairman. Members: The Hon'ble Sir W. Comer Petheram, Kt., Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble Sir John Lambert, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur Sir Norendro Krishna, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Durga Charan Law, C.I.E., Prince Jehan Kadir, Mirza Bahadur, the Hon'ble J. G. Woomack, Mr. J. G. Ritchie, the Hon'ble P. Playfair, Mr. E. V. Westmacott C.S., Nawab Syed Amir Hossein, C.I.E., Rao Bahadur Sheobuksh Bogla, Mr. W. O. Bell-Irving, Mr. H. R. McInnes, Mr. C. H. Moore, Mr. J. E. D. Ezra, Mr. A. A. Apcar, and Mr. R. D. Mehta.

The long-distance walk of 360 miles from Berlin to Vienna was accomplished on June 4. The first two competitors to arrive were vegetarians. The winner is a Saxon printer named Peitz, who ran the last fifty yards, and reached the post at 4-35 p.m. very much exhausted. The second was an engineer from Magdeburg named Elsasser, who arrived at 5-50. Both men had slept the previous night at Znaim, about sixty-two miles from Vienna, the printer started at three o'clock, the engineer at four o'clock, the rule being that they must rest six hours every night. The engineer, therefore, protested against the printer's early start. Both were five pounds lighter than when they started. Crowds of people awaited the arrival of the winners, and hundreds of cyclists went out to meet them. Sixteen competitors started for the contest. Only four came to the post, the others having dropped out at various stages of the journey. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* contrasts the feat with the recent military ride in which Count Wilhelm Starhemberg, the first winner, took 71 hours 16min. in accomplishing the journey; while the time of Baron Reitzenstein, the German winner, was 73 hours 6min., and that of Von. Miklos 74 hours 24min. The next eight horsemen in that contest occupied between 74½ and 80 hours. The riders were at liberty to test the powers of their horses to the utmost, and several of them, in fact, rode all through the night or during most part of the night. In the present walking match all the competitors had to stop at ten o'clock at night, and were not permitted to resume till twilight the next morning. In spite of these compulsory rests at night, the winning pedestrian took 154 hours 45., and the second winner 156 hours.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in science attended the conversazione of the Royal Society on Wednesday (June 7), and looked with admiring interest on a remarkable collection of exhibits. The president, Lord Kelvin, had a set of illustrations full of significance of the molecular tactics of crystals; Capt. Mc Evoy exhibited a hydrophone, which, in conjunction with a new instrument called a kinesiscope, announces by ringing bells or flashing signals the slightest disturbance in the sea several miles away, and thus can be utilised to prevent surprise attacks by torpedo boats or to warn vessels off dangerous points of the coast. Mr. W. M. Conway showed photographic slides of the Baltore Glacier, in Kashmir, some of them taken at the highest point ever reached by any explorer—22,500ft. Mr. Topley explained by maps and photographs the landslip at Sandgate; and Prof. H. G. Seeley exhibited some interesting fossil skulls from Cape Colony.

The Board of Trade returns for May show an increase in British imports of £1,801,213, and an increase in exports of £38,491, as compared with the same month last year. The imports for the five months ended the 31st ult. show a decrease of £14,163,457 and a decrease of £4,798,015 in exports compared with the corresponding period in 1892.

The Turkish officials who declined to sanction the circulation in the Ottoman Empire of the Epistle to the Galatians until assured that the Apostle Paul was dead have found rivals in the Transvaal. It is stated, says the *Morning*, that a couple of enterprising Scots recently laid out a new town there, and, wishing to do honour to their national poet, decided upon calling it "Roburnia." And they were very pleased with the happy compound. But, in accordance with the law, they were obliged to submit the plans to the "Fathers" at Pretoria. These approved of everything except the name. They had decided, they said in their Minute, that, from motives of policy, no more settlements should be "called after native Chiefs!"

Mr. Fred. Allen, who for so many years taught the young idea how to ride properly in the Row, is now in Vienna, on the special invitation of a number of members of Court and aristocratic Austrian society, imparting the principles of elegant equitation to quite a number of ladies. Since the Empress, who, in Mr. Allen's competent judgment, was, "the most finished horsewoman he ever taught or saw," gave it up, riding has not been quite so fashionable in Vienna, but it is rapidly recovering popularity; and the "Row" there is two and a-half miles long, and is kept in excellent order, well watered by a system of hoses—a very great improvement on our clumsy and insufficient water-carts. Horsemanship in Rotten Row is not now what it was in Mr. Allen's best days—a good seat and hands and the elegant management of horses being now the exception where once it was the rule.

The industry of ostrich-taming is a very profitable one in Africa, where it is computed there are more than 150,000 tame birds. Their habits are very strange. Both male and female assist in the incubation, and the young feed at first on surplus eggs laid outside the nest for that purpose.

CRICKET: BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

XI. VS. XXII.

The match between the Bombay Gymkhana XI. and XXII. was opened on Saturday. Taking into consideration the weather of the last week, the wicket was good. Both sides were fairly equal, and the XXII. almost scored as many runs as the XI., which included Lt. Troup, one of the best bats in the Presidency. The average score of XXII. was a little more than four runs. The highest score on their side was 16 by Mr. Brooks. Next best was that of Mr. McCausland, who scored 13. The total put together by the XXII. was 101, of which no less than 18 were byes. The eleven commenced their innings at about 4 o'clock, and they scored 107 for 9 wickets when they were called in. Mr. Cave and Mr. St. Paul, the two not-outs, will continue the innings next Saturday, at 1-45 p. m. Lt Troup and Capt. Smith played very well, the latter playing a splendid innings of 52. The following are the scores:—

XXII.

Mr J C Brooks, c Troup, b Greig	16
Mr A J Broley, b F Clark	0
Mr H Burn, c Carnegy, b Troup	0
Mr G H McCausland, c Gould, b Troup	13
Capt Branson, c and b Troup	0
Capt Wickham, b Greig	0
Mr W C Symes, hit wicket, b Troup	4
Mr W E Young, b Troup	0
Mr C P Major, b Troup	4
Mr P R Wilson, c Carnegy, b Troup	7
Mr A Walpole, b Troup	1
Mr G Egerton, c Subs, b Clarke	9
Mr A D Creagh, b Troup	4
Mr R A English, c Greig, b Troup	1
Mr J E Young, b Clark	1
Mr H S Read, c Lindesay, b Carnegy	5
Capt Harrison, c Clarke, b Carnegy	0
Dr J Crimmin, b Clarke	8
Mr T L Roberts, c Subs, b Clarke	9
Dr Dimmock, c Smallwood, b Clarke	1
Mr H John, st Carnegy, b Smallwood	0
Mr Booth, not out	0
Extras	18
Total	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr F J Clark	82	28	6	6
Mr Greig	55	17	5	2
Lt Troup	80	24	7	10
Capt Carnegy	20	11	0	2
Capt Smallwood	15	3	0	1

XI.

Mr Gould, b Burn	6
Lt Troup, c Young, b Wickham	19
Mr Greig, c Symes, b Wickham	9
Capt Smith, b John	52
Mr Clarke, b Burn	2
Capt Carnegy, c Burn, b Major	4
Capt Smallwood, c Subs, b Benson	1
Major Tylden, b Benson	0
Major Lindesay, c Creagh, b Benson	3
Mr Cave, not out	9
Mr St Paul, not out	2
Total	107

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	A.
Capt Wickham	50	36	1	2
Mr Burn	55	19	5	2
Mr Benson	55	31	2	3
Mr Major	25	11	1	1
Mr John	23	10	1	1

Play will be resumed on Saturday, the 1st proximo, at 1-45 p.m.

AHMEDABAD AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A correspondent writes: The election of an additional member of the Legislative Council took place here to-day. Of the eight candidates, five were present at the meeting; Sirdar Rao Bahadur Bechardas Viharidas, Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhai, and Mr. Shamrao Vithal being absent. Out of eighty-seven voters eighty-three were present at the meeting. Mr. Porteous, the Commissioner of the Division, was unanimously elected president, and it was decided to record the votes by ballot. Mr. Narbheram Raghunathdas having declared his intention to withdraw himself from the competition, the voting for the remaining seven candidates was commenced. The result of the scrutiny of votes by Mr. Porteous was declared as follows:—Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, B.A., LL.B., 30 votes, Rao Bahadur Nanda Shunkar Tulajashunkar 22, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal 13, Mr. L. M. Wadia 11, Rao Bahadur Bechardass Viharidass 7, and Messrs. Kalabhai Lalubhai and Shamrao Vithal none. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad was thus declared duly elected by the representatives of the Northern Division. The Setalwad family, which though very large, is still undivided, is well-known throughout Gujerat, having properties at Surat, Broach, and Ahmedabad. For the last twenty-five years they have made Ahmedabad their home. Mr. Chimanlal was born, bred up, and educated in Ahmedabad. His father, Mr. Harilal Ambashunkar, for a long time a member of the Government Judicial Service, and for sometime the Karbhari of Limbdi, is an old and highly-respected citizen of Ahmedabad. Mr. Chimanlal is now a well-known pleader of the Bombay High Court, and has been taking an active and energetic part in the public movements of Bombay and Ahmedabad.

PLEADERS' NEW RULES IN KATHIAWAR.

A Kathiawar pleader writes to us:—The Political Agent of Kathiawar has been pleased to publish new rules for admission of pleaders to practise in the Courts of the Kathiawar Political Agency. In the Agency *Gazette* of yesterday's date, Rule 3 thereof makes provision as to persons who will be admitted as pleaders to practise in the Agency Courts and to draft English petitions or appeals to Agency officers or to Government. Among the persons enumerated in this rule are persons who have been already admitted as pleaders under former rules. Rule 5 provides that a general *license* to practise will be issued to all persons admitted under Rule 3, for which an annual fee of Rs. 30 will be charged. Rule 6 provides that no person who has not been licensed as aforesaid, "shall be permitted to practise as a pleader in any Agency Court; and no petitions or appeals prepared by persons other than those who have been so licensed will be accepted by any Agency officer." It is not provided in the Rules from what date they will come into force, and they must therefore be regarded as coming in force from the date on which they are published. The result is that all those who were practising in the Agency Courts till before the hour of publication of new Rules, are no longer pleaders; their sanads are virtually cancelled without their being allowed an opportunity to show cause why they should not be suspended. The Political Agent who alone can issue a license is not here, and it must necessarily take a few days at least before one can obtain it. In the meanwhile there is no one here qualified to plead in courts. For this reason the Judicial Assistant had to close his court to-day, rather he could not hear appeals, as the parties were left unrepresented by the sudden suspension of their pleaders.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office, June 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H C Streatfield, BCS
Mr T Smith, B
Mr E C Barrett, B
Mr H Barlow, B
Mr G J Noble, B
Mr G W Sealy, B
Mr F B Manson, B
Mr E J Shadbolt, B
Mr J Harford, B
Mr J P Barker, B
Mr A Younghusband, B
Mr H C V Sage, B
Mr C Von Ann, late PWD
Mr W Jopp, M
Mr G W Brown, M
Col G R Peart, ISC
Col G W C Plowden, ISC
Lt-Col A J Stead, ISC
Lt-Col W Loch, ISC
Lt-Col H A Vincent, ISC
Major C C Ellis, RE
Major H P Nuthall, ISC
Capt C H Cowie, RE
Capt A C Donnell, RE
Capt C P W Pirie, ISC
Capt K Chesney, ISC
Capt G N Caulfield, ISC
Lieut H P Ainslie, ISC
Lieut A E Barnard, ISC
Lieut R G Macpherson, ISC
Lieut A E S Hartigan, ISC
Lieut R T C Crichton, ISC
Lieut J K Condon, ISC
Lieut O K Tancock, RA
Lieut A T H Swiney, RE
Hon Lieut H H Beattley
Surgt-Lieut-Col W G Gregg, B
Surg Major A Tomes
Surg Capt J Smyth, MD
Surgt Capt G B French

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr D O Meiklejohn, BCS, 3 mos
Mr F E Pargiter, BCS, till Sept 30
Mr J W Neill, BCS, till Dec 1
Mr J P Rose, CIE, B, 18 mos
Mr W H Mackenzie, B, 9 mos
Mr H E Sullivan, M, 6 mos
Mr W B de Winton, M, 6 mos
Col J W Macdougall, ISC, 3 mos
Maj H P P Leigh, ISC, 2 days
Lieut J J H B Eckford, ISC, 6 mos
Lieut R E Chaplain, ISC, 3 mos
Lieut E G R Wilkins, ISC, 4 mos
Hon-Lt A Heapy, Bo, 4 mos
Condr J Garner, Bo, till Oct 29

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E R R Mainwaring, M
Lieut A J Campbell, ISC

A young Sikh, in a red fez and a pair of tan shoes, may be seen just now about the lobby of the House of Commons. He has been educated at Cheshunt College as a missionary, but he has got what the *Westminster Gazette* describes as "a great fight on." This (says our contemporary) "is on the question why he should not have the same social rank, and be as well remunerated, as white or English missionaries. He is handling his claim so well that Mr. Caine, who backs him, believes the dusky son of the sun will triumph in the end. He has also won to his side Mr. Causton."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, particularly where the skin is sensitive, or has become [illegible] by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH JUNE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Massilia, Captain C. Fraser, with the English mails of June 9, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Lieut C G Rolson
Miss Rolson
Mr A McCarthy
Mr Hargreaves
Mr A Watson
Capt Hon Mootham
Mr Harrington
Mr R E Hill
Mrs Benson and child
Miss McHutchin
Mr C St John
Mr, Mrs and Miss J Webster
Mr A D Stuart
Mr F A Doran

From Brindisi.

Mr F Whitney
Mr Harvey
Mr Moberly
Mr Stephen
Capt and Mrs Radcliff
Mr R Buckley
Mr C R Wilson
Rev J Watt
Mr J Anderson
Capt Wadeson
Mr D Mallik
Mr D N Reid
Mr Branson
Mr Rushton
Mr Martin
Mr R Morris

From Aden.

Mr Belcham
H E Govr-Genl R d'Andrade
Mr Condeca, A-D-C
Mr E L Cappel

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

London, June 9.

THE COURT.

The Queen's birthday was officially celebrated on Saturday, the Ministers giving State dinners on the occasion.

The Duke of Edinburgh left Devonport on Friday, on the completion of his three years' term of service as Commander-in-Chief of the port. The Duke has been promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet.

The Queen has fixed the 28th of June for the ceremony of unveiling the statue of herself which has been executed by the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, and has been placed in Kensington-gardens.

On Tuesday the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess and several other members of the Royal Family, laid the memorial-stone of the new buildings to be erected, at a cost of about £22,000, by way of addition to the Banqueting-hall, Whitehall, for the purposes of the United Service Institution.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday the discussion on the increase of crime in Limerick was resumed. Earl Spencer said that generally agrarian crime in Ireland had decreased, and the police were making every effort to suppress moon-lighting. The Government did not think it necessary to renew the clauses of the Crimes Act. After some further debate the question was allowed to lapse. On Monday, the Duke of Richmond moved a resolution deprecating the recent action of the Government in appointing magistrates on political grounds independently of Lord-Lieutenants' recommendations. Lord Ripon said that the resolution of the other House only meant that the Lord Chancellor should not be precluded from receiving recommendations from other persons besides the Lord-Lieutenant of a county. The resolution was agreed to *nem. con.* On Tuesday the Bishop of Chester moved the second reading of the Authorized Companies (Liquor) Bill, based on the Gothenburg system, but after some debate the motion was withdrawn.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Mr. J. Chamberlain took notice of a statement in the *Daily News* calculated to represent the Unionist party in the House as interrupting and insulting the Premier. After a very sharp discussion, Mr. Gladstone thought the account in the paper was not serious, and need not be further noticed. Mr. Chamberlain withdrew his motion, and the Committee on the Home Rule Bill was resumed. On Tuesday the Committee discussion of the Bill was continued, and several amendments were proposed to Clause 3, which were not carried. On Wednesday an amendment, proposed by Mr. Brodrick, to prohibit the Irish Legislature from dealing with the immigration or expulsion of aliens, was accepted by Mr. J. Morley, but the Nationalist members strongly protested against the conduct of the Government in acceding to these small amendments.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday in Downing-street. All the Ministers were present.

Lord R. Churchill, M. P., addressed a large meeting at Macclesfield on Wednesday, and strongly contested Mr. Gladstone's analogy of Home Rule for Ireland with the self-government accorded to our distant colonies.

The annual meeting of the Rural Labourers' League was held on Tuesday at the Westminster Palace Hotel. The Duke of Devonshire presided, and in moving the adoption of the report reminded the meeting of the main objects of the league, and contrasted their methods with those of the professional agitator. Sir H. James, M. P., seconded the motion, which was adopted. Among others who took part in the proceedings were Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, Lord Curzon, Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., Mr. H. Chaplin, M.P., Mr. Rankin, M.P., and Mr. Smith-Barry, M.P.

At a conference held under the auspices of the Women's National Liberal Association on Tuesday at St. Martin's Town-hall, Mrs. Theodore Fry and afterwards Lady Hayter in the chair, discussions took place on the Home Rule Bill and the Parish Councils Bill. At an afternoon session there was a discussion, opened by Mr. Tom Mann, on "Some Aspects of the Labour Question."

IRELAND.

At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation on Monday an address of congratulation to the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of the forthcoming Royal marriage was rejected.

The registration of members of the Ulster Defence Union, who in the course of the present month will elect members to the central assembly of the union, closed on the 1st inst. The total number of persons enrolled is 169,870.

GENERAL.

The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated on Monday at a service held in St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, on the occasion of the inauguration and dedication of the extensive works of restoration recently effected. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Princesses Victoria and Maud and the Duke of York, were among the congregation.

The memorial statue of Professor Fawcett, the gift of Sir H. Doulton, which has been erected in Vauxhall Park, was unveiled on Wednesday by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Among others who took part in the proceedings were Mr. Leslie Stephen, Sir Arthur Blackwood, Sir H. Doulton, Mr. Beaufoy. M. P., and Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P.

The Duke of Cambridge presided on Wednesday over the first annual meeting of the Militia Rifle Association at the United Service Institution, Whitehall, and in moving the adoption of the report, insisted on the value of good rifle-shooting as a qualification for an efficient soldier.

Lord Roberts on Wednesday inspected in St. James's Palace garden the Yeomen af the Guard, who were under the command of their captain, Lord Kensington.

The 11th of July has been fixed as the date for the partial mobilization of the fleet for this year's naval manœuvres.

At cricket, on Friday, Surrey beat Gloucestershire with seven wickets to fall. At Leyton, Essex were victorious over Leicestershire by an innings and 61 runs. On Saturday the Australians defeated Oxford University by 19 runs. Yorkshire beat Middlesex by three wickets, and Somerset was beaten by Notts by 225 runs. The match between Sussex and Lancashire was drawn unfinished on account of rain. This week Oxford University has been beaten by Marylebone by an innings and 46 runs. The match between the Australilians and Yorkshire was drawn unfinished; Middlesex beat Notts by 57 runs; Surrey was victorious over Cambridge University by 102 runs. The game between Kent and Gloucestershire was drawn unfinished.

At the Epsom Summer Meeting, on Friday, the Oaks Stakes were won by the Duke of Portland's Mrs. Butterwick, which came in half a length in front of Lord Rosebery's Treasure.

At a meeting of the Convocation of Oxford University, on Tuesday designs for the repair of the pinnacles of St. Mary's Spire were submitted, and a large majority of votes were given in favour of one of two designs submitted by Mr. Jackson, and preferred by himself. On this being put as the substantive proposal, it was rejected by 107 votes to 81, and a resolution to appoint a delegacy to select a design was afterwards carried.

A fourth poll held in Marylebone under the Public Libraries Act has resulted in 3,454 votes being recorded in favour of the adoption of the Act and 4,726 against it.

OBITUARY OF THD WEEK.

Lieut.-Col. S. S. Coffin, Mad. (Ret); Major-Gen. M. R. Bruce, Bo. (Ret.); Maj. J. H. Anderson, I.S.C.; Maj. W. T. Johnson; Baron de Tuyl; Mr. J. T. Oswald; Mr. George Potter; Mr: Edwin Booth.

The statue of the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, which is to be erected at Northampton, is to bear the following inscription:—

"'Thorough.'
Charles Bradlaugh.
Born September 26, 1833: died January 30. 1891,
M. P. for Northampton, 1880-91.

Four times elected to one Parliament in vindication of the rights of constituencies. A sincere friend of the people, his life was devoted to Progress, Liberty, and Justice. India chose him her representative, and mourns his loss."

PICTURES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE PROGRESS OF THE HOME RULE BILL.

A QUIET MORNING SITTING.

House of Commons, June 2.

The morning sitting proved quiet and uneventful, even in the direction of making progress with the Bill. Five hours the House sat, of which nearly four were occupied with discussion of the Bill. But only three of the cloud of amendments to Clause 3 had been disposed of when progres was reported. The remarkable attendance of members, which will make the session memorable, was maintained. Over 500 were in attendance on the division bell, though a hundred was nearer the average of those who remained in attendance to hear the succession of speeches. Mr. Gladstone, apparently recovered from the fatigue painfully marked last night, was early in his place, and remained through the greater part of the sitting. Answering a question by Mr. Darling, he repeated Sir Edward Grey's statement of yesterday, that no information had reached the Government confirming the report that Sir Gerald Portal has proclaimed a protectorate over Uganda. The Premier added a word of caution with respect to acceptance of reports of this kind coming from a country so distant and so inaccessible.

There appeared on the paper a couple of questions in the name of Mr. Arnold-Forster, alleging a number of outrages in county Clare. Mr. Forster was not in his place to put the questions, and Mr. Sexton took the opportunity of asking the Speaker whether it was in order for members to set forth in the form of questions details of every crime committed in Ireland. The Speaker said it was the duty of a member, before putting a question on the paper, to make inquiry as to the accuracy of the statements it embodied. Mr. Sexton gave notice that if the practice be continued he and his colleagues will every day put down questions with regard to details of crime committed in Great Britain.

Debate on the Home Rule Bill was resumed by Mr. Byrne, who moved an amendment directing that the Irish Legislature shall not have power to make laws in respect of carrying and using arms, of armed associations and associations for drilling or practice in the use of arms. After some conversation, and a little sparring match between Mr. Chamberlain and the Irish members Mr. Gladstone, whilst not ready to accept the amendment, was willing to introduce words designed to prevent the establishment of military and quasi-military forces in Ireland. At the same time care will be taken not to deprive the Irish Government of legitimate power to deal with movements threatening peace and order. Mr. Balfour was grateful for this concession, and suggested that the debate might here close. But he would take a division in order to register the desire of the Opposition to have the second part of the amendment embodied in the Bill. On a division the amendment was negatived by 283 votes against 245.

On another amendment moved by Colonel Lockwood, exempting from the purview of Irish Legislature the manufacture of sale or purchase of arms and munitions of war or of explosive substances, the Government majority ran up to 40. Mr. Butcher interposed in the course of the conversation, and created some small sensation by stating that a telegram had been put into his hand announcing that this afternoon an infernal machine had been found in the corridor of the Exchequer Courts in Dublin. Mr. Morley observed that, according to information reaching him, this explosive machine was a hoax. Mr. Brodrick moved an amendment removing her Majesty's armed forces in Ireland from the control of the Irish Legislature. Mr. Healy, who earlier in the sitting had developed (of late) unusual activity, argued with much force that this amendment was out of order. The Chairman did not take that view, and the debate proceeded. This section in the debate was noticeable chiefly for the fact that Mr. Gladstone having withdrawn from the scene, Sir William Harcourt replied on the part of the Government. On a division the amendment was negatived by 289 votes against 249. It was now ten minutes to seven, and the Speaker resuming the Chair, Dr. Macgregor, rushing in where Mr. Gladstone feared to tread, gave notice that if the debate on Clause 3 of the Home Rule Bill be not concluded by half-past six on Friday next he will move that the question that it stand part of the Bill be forthwith put.

The sitting, suspended at seven o'clock, was resumed at nine, when Mr. Paul called attention to the system of examination in England for the Indian Civil Services, moving an amendment to the formal motion to go into Committee of Supply, declaring the desirability of examinations for the Civil Service being held simultaneously in India and England. Mr. Naoroji seconded the amendment. The attendance throughout the evening was small, especially on the Opposition side, while the bench where the Dissentient Liberals sit was quite deserted. Mr. George Russell, Under-Secretary for India, occupied the seat of the Leader of the House, among other Ministers present being Mr. Bryce, Mr. Burt, Mr. Herbert Gardener, Mr. Henry Fowler, and Sir W. Foster. Mr. Geo. Curzon, the late Under Secretary for India, sat on the Front Opposition bench facing his successor in the office. Mr. Russell, taking part in the debate, shortly before eleven, opposed the amendment on behalf of the Government. Mr. Curzon, in a brief speech supported the view of the Government. A division, taken at midnight, resulted somewhat unexpectedly in Mr. Paul's amendment being carried by a majority of eight, 84 voting for it, while only 76 went into the other lobby. The announcement of the figures was received with loud cheers and some laughter. Mr. Paul promptly claimed to have the substantive question put. Several members objected, but the Speaker ruled that these objections could have no force, the substantive motion being consequential. The motion was, therefore, carried, the House immediately adjourning.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND "THE DAILY NEWS."

Monday, June 5.

Before the House resumed Committee this afternoon on the Home Rule Bill there happened one of those episodes which draw and keep together a crowded House. As soon as questions were over, Mr. Chamberlain rose to call attention to an alleged breach of privilege. This he found in a paragraph appearing in this morning's *Daily News* presenting an account of the scene in the House of Commons on Thursday night when Mr. Gladstone's speech was broken in upon by riotous shouts from a group of members above the gangway on the Opposition side. Mr. Chamberlain, reading the extract, said the report fairly enough represented what Mr. Gladstone had said, but what he complained of in this respect was the interposition of record of twelve interruptions of the most offensive and malignant character. Some people might regard the paragraph as a burlesque. If so, it was a very dangerous one. It imputed to the Opposition and to himself deliberate intention to insult Mr. Gladstone, than which nothing was further from their minds. According to Mr. Chamberlain's account, what happened was that when Mr. Glad'stone was speaking there was "a very slight laugh" on the other side of the House. "Slight" as was the interruption, Mr. Chamberlain admitted he had thought it necessary to take the usual course of pointing out that the interruption had been misunderstood by Mr. Gladstone, and was not intended as having personal reference to him.

In addition to this paragraph Mr. Chamberlain found in the *Daily News* a passage in the leading article which in his view aggravated the offence of the journal. It spoke of "deliberate and organised attempts to interrupt Mr. Gladstone," a declaration approved by loud and prolonged cheers from the Ministerialists; "to embarrass him," at which the cheering was renewed; "to shout him down," practices which ought to be sharply and sternly punished, whereas there was a fresh outburst of cheering. "If," it was written, "the Irish members had thus behaved they would have been promptly named and suspended." In this Mr. Chamberlain saw an attack upon the impartiality of the Chairman, who, he said, was accused of neglecting to perform his duty. In accordance with usage the article was read out by the Clerk at the table. The reading concluded with a citation from a speech by Mr. Chamberlain to the effect that his associates were the gentlemen of England. Mr. Healy, amid much laughter, pointed out that that was a portion of the paragraph to which Mr. Chamberlain had taken no exception. Mr. Chamberlain moved that the publication of the paragraph was a gross breach of the privileges of the House. Mr. Mellor explained that on the occasion referred to there had been a slight noise behind him. It was very difficult for him to see, and impossible in the circumstances for him to take note of, any particular person responsible for the disorder. He protested amid cheers that he had never made, and should never make, a difference between parties in any part of the House in his effort to maintain order. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, whilst declaring that there was no charge brought against the Chairman of Committees, was entirely at issue with him as to the character of the interruptions which led to the scene. Mr. Gladstone, he affirmed, was grossly and rudely interrupted, a statement met by cries of "No" from the quarter of the House whence the interruption had originally come. The charge in the *Daily News*, a serious and a grave one, was, he believed, fully borne out by the facts. Proceeding to compliment Mr. Chamberlain on the ingenuity with which he found means of postponing discussion on the Home Rule Bill, Mr. O'Connor was called to order by the Speaker. Some further remarks of the hon. member having personal reference to Mr. Gladstone being interrupted by gentlemen opposite, Mr. O'Connor turned upon them with the remark, "If gentlemen opposite are not able to measure their own littleness with the greatness of the Prime Minister, I am." Mr. O'Connor moved an amendment to the effect that "the House declines to take notice of the expressions cited, and passes on to the Order of the Day."

Dr. Hunter did not lose an opportunity of scoring a great triumph over a neighbouring race. Scotchmen, he remarked, had been accused of requiring a surgical operation to get a joke into their heads. Mr. Chamberlain was not a Scotchman, but where he failed Dr. Hunter, unassisted, had succeeded. The whole thing was a joke, reminding Dr. Hunter of contributions appearing weekly in the pages of *Punch* under the name of Toby, M.P.—a suggestion perhaps a little hard on a historiographer who has his own responsibilities to bear, and has certainly nothing to do in this galley. Mr. Balfour, who had risen with intention of following Mr. T. P. O'Connor, again made sign of joining in the debate, but Mr. Gladstone, rising he gave way. The Premier was anxious, above all things, in the midst of the national and Imperial controversy in which they were engaged, that the House should not go out of its way to do any act that was petty or small. With reference to the paragraph, he should not himself have regarded it as being seriously intended, and would not have believed that anyone would have accepted it as a serious report. Referring to the events on Thursday, he confirmed Mr. Mellor's statement that the interruption came from behind the Chair, and admitted the difficulty of the Chairman's taking any notice of it. Interruption had undoubtedly occurred at a particular portion of his speech, but he did not notice it as intended to be offensive to himself, but as expressive of a sentiment held by gentlemen opposite. He believed them to be involved in the most deplorable, the most grievous error that had ever taken possession of a poltical party, but as respects motives, character, honour, and integrity he was bound to give them the same credit as he asked for himself and his friends. The expression of his sorrow on Thursday night was because he thought the sentiment expressed by the interruption was unjust, cruel to the people of Ireland. He thought it would not beseem the dignity of the House nor answer any good purpose to enter further into this discussion, and hoped that by consent of all parties both amendment and motion would be withdrawn. Mr. Balfour supported this suggestion, taking opportunity to declare that there is not a single individual in the House, of whatever opinion, not perfectly certain of fair and honourable treatment at the hands of those who most widely differed from them. If that was the case generally, it was particularly so in respect of a statesman with more than fifty years of Parliamentary career behind him, one of the greatest figures that had adorned the House since Parliamentary history began. Mr. Chamberlain hereupon asked leave to withdraw his motion, and the amendment also being withdrawn, the incident closed. It was notable that when Mr. Gladstone made the reference to the error in which, according to his view, the Opposition were steeped, there came from that quarter of the House, which unfortunately the Chairman of Committees cannot see, an interruption of mocking laughter. Mr. Balfour sharply turning round as if he had himself beer stung, and frowning disapproval, Mr. Gladstone was, without further interruption, permitted to continue and conclude his magnanimous speech.

The rest of the night was spent in Committee discussing amendments to the Home Rule Bill, one of which Mr. Mellor, with refreshing frankness, ruled out of order on the ground that it was "absolutely frivolous." It stood in the name of Sir Thomas Lea, who showed the usual disposition to argue the matter. "I think I can show you in about two minutes," he said with a gesture that indicated intention of taking off his coat. He was checked by cries of "Order!" and the Chairman, still master of the situation, called on Mr. Gerald Balfour, who had the next amendment on the paper. The divisions, which remain practically the only serious part of the night's business, once touched a majority of 63 on an amendment which Mr. John Morley, emulating the terse description of the Chairman, described as "entirely superfluous." But from 37 to 40 must, in view of the present vacancies and the dramatic standing aside of Mr. Saunders, be regarded as the level of the Ministerial majority. At midnight, when "progress" was reported, Clause 3 was still under discussion, practically no progress having been made through the ever-growing thicket of amendments.

A DEADLY DULL NIGHT.

Tuesday, June 6.

Note was taken in the lobby last night that a member designated for the Peerage, Sir Hussey Vivian, whose name appeared in the list of honours of Saturday, voted in more than one division. Question was raised whether this was usual, and it was generally agreed that as nothing beyond newspaper announcement of the intended honour had appeared, the hon. member was in order in continuing to fulfil his functions in the House of Commons. This view was confirmed to-day by Mr. Gladstone, who was questioned on the subject by Sir Charles Dalrymple. The Premier mentioned that Sir Hussey Vivian had consulted him, and he had ventured to tell him that there was not the smallest doubt in the matter, there being nothing in usage, in law, or in presumption which prevented him from voting. According to Sir Erskine May, the customary time for moving a new writ on the creation of a peer was when the peer kissed hands, though sometimes action was deferred till the patent of peerage had been made out.

Some conversation took place between Mr. Keir-Hardie and the Home Secretary with respect to the General Election at Nottingham. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has printed an article alleging that the Postmaster-General won the seat by means of bribery. Mr. Asquith said that some months after the General Election Mr. Finch Hatton, the defeated candidate, had made application to the Court to investigate the matter, but no further action was taken. Mr. Sexton and Mr. Healy were anxious to know whether the appearance of such an article in a newspaper was sufficient to justify a member in charging another member with bribery. The Speaker supposed—nay he was convinced—that Mr. Keir-Hardie was actuated by honourable motives, and he had therefore not felt at liberty to rule it out of order.

When the House resumed Committee on the Home Rule Bill, it appeared that Mr. Gladstone had resolved to give Mr. Morley a turn in conducting the debate from the Treasury Bench. Mr. Butcher, in a speech whose rambling tendency was only partially checked by the interference of the Chairman, moved an amendment prohibiting the Irish Legislature from dealing with conspiracy, combination, riot, unlawful assembly, and crimes against the person. Mr. Morley shortly showed the unreasonableness of this suggestion. Mr. Balfour hotly supported the amendment, without which he said it would be quite possible for the Irish Legislature to approve a new plan of campaign. This brought up Mr. Gladstone, who for once goaded into personal reference, declared that if hon. gentlemen below the gangway had obtained undue influence over the people of Ireland, there was no one who had done so much to promote and maintain that influence as had Mr. Balfour. After the talk had gone on for an hour and a half in a nearly empty House, Mr. Morley moved the closure. On this the House divided, the closure being carried by 386 votes against 274. This reduction of the Ministerial majority to 32 was hailed with loud cheers by the Opposition, who went out jubilantly to the consequential division on the amendment. Here the laugh was on the other side, the Ministerial majority being run up to 41 in an increased muster of 593 members.

On a later division the Government had a majority of 50, a turn in the night's proceeding loudly cheered from the Ministerial side. The proceedings did not vary beyond a businesslike attempt made from the Opposition side to carry on debate through the strictly limited hours of the sitting. Mr. Goschen, rising at eleven o'clck, attempted to infuse some animation into the proceeding by reference to what he alluded to as "the veracious chronicler of the *Daily News*." This sprightly flash, as happened to others, did not lift the debate from the curiously low level to which it descended. The only interest of the sitting was centred on the divisions in which, it is sad to say, Mr. Gladstone sedulously took part, walking out wearily into the lobby, coming back on the stroke of midnight looking more tired than ever. This was the sole triumph of the Opposition, since the Ministerial majority was kept up through the sitting far beyond its normal level. Taking it all through, the sitting marked the lowest depths of depression recorded since the House went into Committee on the Home Rule Bill. When at midnight "progress" was reported, Clause 3 was still under discussion, and scarcely any impression was made upon the dead wall of amendments.

CONCESSIONS AND CONSEQUENCES.

Wednesday, June 7.

The effect of the genial disposition of Ministers in dealing with some amendments to the Home Rule Bill received a striking and useful illustration this afternoon. The House meeting at noon took up in Committee an amendment moved at the previous sitting by Mr. Brodrick, withdrawing from the purview of the Irish Legislature laws in respect to the immigration and expulsion of aliens. Mr. Morley demonstrated that the provision set forth in the amendment was already covered by another sub-section. Nevertheless, in order to please gentlemen opposite, whilst believing it to be quite unnecessary, he would agree to add the word "aliens" after "alienage" in the text of the clause. This satisfied Mr. Brodrick and his friends, but it brought into the field not less formidable critics. Mr. Healy, Mr. Sexton, and other of the Irish members objected to the inclusion of the word, which, they said, would debar the Irish Parliament from making any law in regard to aliens in Ireland. A long debate followed, appropriating the first three hours of the sitting, equal to one-half of its full length. Lord Cranborne, interposing with the entreaty that the Irish members might sometimes be honest and the Government occasionally lapse into candour, brought up Mr. Gladstone, who sharply rebuked the noble lord for having been the only member taking part in the discussion who had introduced this kind of language. On a division the amendment was carried by 328 votes against 139, the announcement of the figures being hailed with cheers and counter cheers.

Mr. Sexton next moved an amendment making the line run "aliens as such." Mr. Morley having accepted the other amendment accepted this, and once more the scene of contention was shifted, the "Unionist" Opposition now protesting. Mr. Chamberlain taking part in the debate dropped into a little parody of his own. "Why," he asked, closely following a passage in Mr. Gladstone's speech of last Thursday, "is there this continual distrust of the British Parliament and people on the part of the Irish Nationalists? I am not angry," he continued, the Opposition much enjoying the joke, "I am pained that the Irish members, whilst contemplating the union of heart's still entertain this rooted distrust of the good faith of the British people and Parliament." Sir Henry James lent the weight of his great authority to the statement that there is no Act of Parliament which contains the words "as such." Unfortunately, for him Mr. Bodkin was able to state that the words occurred in the Coercion Act passed by the late Government. Eventually, the three hours having expired, Mr. Balfour recommended that the amendment should be accepted, and this was done. A second division took place on a proposal to prohibit the Irish Legislature from dealing with the oath of allegiance. This was negatived by 288 votes against 242, a majority of 46 cheered from the Ministerial side. Mr. Courtney next moved an amendment designed to give the Irish Legislature power to favour Irish trades. Colonel Nolan admitted that he rather liked the idea, but suspected the quarter from which the proposal came, and would not be a party to making the Bill hopelessly unpalatable. At half-past five Mr. Tomlinson showing a disposition to carry the debate over the sitting, Mr. Morley moved the closure. This was carried by 293 votes against 256. Mr. Courtney's amendment was then negatived without a division and, it being twenty minutes to six, the debate stood adjourned.

UNDERTAKERS AND LEGISLATORS.

AGITATED MR. AMBROSE.

THURSDAY, June 8.

It was quarter-past five this afternoon when the Speaker left the Chair and the House resumed Committee on the Home Rule Bill. This unusual delay was partly due to private business overlapping by half an hour its customary time, partly by the number rather than the importance of the questions put. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, replying to Mr. Burdett-Coutts, confirmed the statement made in The *Daily Ne* some weeks ago that a portion of the site of Millbank Prison desired by the inhabitants of Westminster as a recreation ground had been offered to the County Council for the building of artisans' dwelling-houses. This course, the First Commissioner stated, had been taken in accordance with what he regarded as the requirements of the Act of Parliament.

The questions upon which attention was centred were grouped at the end of the long list and were addressed to Mr. Gladstone. Answering Mr. Keay, Mr. Gladstone stated that the resolution of the House as to the holding of simultaneous Civil Service examinations in England had been forwarded to the Government of India, who were invited to give it their immediate attention and report under what mode and conditions the resolution might be carried into effect. The Premier assured Mr. Balfour, who seemed anxious on the subject, that in the communication that would be made to the Government of India there would be nothing that would prevent them from offering any observations that might occur to them.

Mr. Carvell Williams submitted in the form of question a proposal that amendments having been dealt with upon the various clauses of the Home Rule Bill the question that the clause stand part of the Bill shall be put without debate. Mr. Gladstone expressed the pious hope that it will not be thought necessary by the Opposition to take the opinion of the House upon each of the remaining clauses unless principles deemed to be of great importance are involved. Whilst the crowded House was turning over in its mind this answer in the endeavour to master its precise bearing upon the situation, Mr. Macfarlane interposed with inquiry whether Mr. Gladstone was aware of the precedent set by the late Mr. W. H. Smith in the matter of the Coercion Bill. On the 10th of June, 1887, being the thirty-fifth day the Bill had been under discussion, Mr. Smith gave notice that on the 17th of the month the remaining clauses of the Bill would be put and the Committee invited to take decision thereupon. Mr. Macfarlane, amid tokens of dissent from the Conservative Opposition, who evidently did not care to be reminded of the incident, read the statement with which Mr. Smith had accompanied the proposal. It set forth that the Committee had reached the fourth week of its labours, and Mr. Gladstone, in reply, pointed out that this was the fifth week in which the Home Rule Bill had been in Committee, a point loudly cheered by the Ministerialists. The Premier, however, could not be drawn into any more definite indication of intention than may be discovered in his first reply. Mr. Bartley attempted to justify the time already taken in discussion of the Bill by citation of the fact that nine amendments had been adopted by the Government. Mr. T. W. Russell indignantly asked whether the Prime Minister saw any difference between a Bill creating a new constitution and the Crimes Act. This roused the Premier from the benignant attitude from which he had hitherto surveyed the scene. Turning sharply upon Mr. Russell, he declared his opinion that in no conceivable Bill was such a jealous examination at every point required as in one for diminishing the liberties of the people. The significance of this remark as establishing a comparison between the two epochs was quickly seen and the remark was hailed with prolonged cheering.

Mr. Sexton now interposed and asked whether a majority of the House of Commons had not a right to take adequate measures to secure that any Bill for which they were concerned should be passed in the ordinary Session of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone, still cautious, answered that the majority of the House must be guided and governed above all considerations by the fulfilment of their pledges to the people. Mr. W. Redmond rose to continue the heckling, but the Speaker thought the proceedings had gone sufficiently far on the path of irregularity, and promptly called on the member whose question stood next on the list. It dealt with the same subject from another point of view, and drew from Mr. Gladstone the interesting announcement much cheered, that the pressure of Irish business does not absolve the Government and the House from their obligations to the country in respect of some great measures upon which the interests of Great Britain depend. Mr. Redmond finally fired off his question, which dealt with the desirability of suspending the Twelve o'clock Rule. Mr. Gladstone, in view of the pressure already brought to bear upon members, declared that if such a course were taken it would be necessary to provide an additional supply of undertakers for the convenience of members who might be expected to fall victims. With this cheerful quip the cross-examination, watched and listened to by an eager and crowded House, ceased.

Mr. Bartley resumed the obstruction to the Home Rule Bill, moving an amendment to the third clause, prohibiting the Irish Legislature from passing laws dealing with bounties to promote Irish industries. He was frequently interruped by cries of "Divide," but insisted in saying what he had to say. Mr. Gladstone thought it necessary to reply at considerable length, though the interest of the subject, measured by the appearrnce of the benches, was not absorbing. Later the dinner hour approaching and a division being imminent, the House filled up and had the opportunity of hearing the Premier make another and shorter speech. This was delivered in so low a tone that Mr. Chamberlain endeavouring to catch its purport, left his corner seat and sat on the gangway steps besides the Treasury bench. Several members springing up to continue the debate, Mr. Morley moved the closure. On this the House divided, the closure being carried by 288 votes against 256. The amendment was on a subsequent division negatived by 288 votes against 252.

Shortly after ten o'clock the level flow of conversation was varied by a lively scene. The Ministry having scored two successive divisions, in which the majority was run up to 45, temper on the Opposition side of the House was not soothed by the Chairman ruling several amendments out of order. Mr. Balfour, suffering from a rare access of ill-humour, asked on what grounds the amendments had been ruled out of order. This is a procedure held insufferable in the House of Commons even when taken with the ignorance of a new member. It is certainly the first time that an important member, much less the Leader of the Opposition, has taken upon himself to question the ruling of the Chair. Mr. Courtney would probably have responded by stern cry of "Order! Order!" Mr. Mellor, more genial, condescended to explain that the amendments were irrelevant to the clause. That inexorable guardian of order, Mr. Sexton, put his forefinger on the amazing indiscretion of the Leader of the Opposition by inquiring whether it was in accordance with the rules of the House for the Chairman to assign reasons for his ruling. Mr. Mellor answered in the negative, and forthwith proceeded to give further reasons in support of his ruling. Mr. Ambrose, known in a former Parliament as one of the mildest mannered men seated on the Conservative side, incited by the bad example of his leader, rose with even more violent intent to debate the Chairman's ruling with reference to an amendment he had on the paper which had been included in Mr. Mellor's ruling. He was greeted with loud cries of "Order!" and "Name! Name!" a storm amid which he temporarily subsided. The Chairman, after several ineffectual attempts, now got an innings, and called upon Commander Bethell, whose amendment he had before declared was next in order. The Commander answered the call, but Mr. Ambrose was again on his feet gesticulating with energy amazing to members who had known him in better days. The Chairman peremptorily called on Commander Bethell. Mr. Ambrose was up again glaring under his spectacles at the Chairman, and wildly waving his arms. Mr. Gladstone was fortunately in his place, and, moved by this sad scene, rose to order, and suggested that the recalcitrant member should be named. The Chairman rose again, "with him Mr. Ambrose," as they say in the Law Courts. The surprisingly active junior got in first, and again with wildly waving arms shouted something that could not be heard amid the deafening uproar. The Chairman, finding a comparative pause, mildly observed, "I can only say the conduct of the hon. and learned gentleman is most disorderly." The authoritative assertion of this self-evident fact was loudly cheered from the Ministerial side. A little later Mr. Balfour, the original cause of the uproar, rose to express his "regret that this heat should take place. 'Mr. Ambrose,' he was sure, intended no disrespect to the Chair. Mr. Ambrose spoiled a possibly pacificatory interposition by rising again, and was greeted by shouts of "Name! Name!" The Chairman, kind to the last, tried to obtain a hearing for him, observing that it "was possible he was going to apologise to the Committee." Mr. Ambrose, however, had not, as far as articulate expression was concerned, any such intention. Finally, Commander Bethell got possession of the deck, Mr. Ambrose retiring, pausing midway down the House to make a profound bow to the outraged Chairman. "Progress" was reported at midnight, the phrase being once more a mockery on the business proceedings of the sitting.—*Daily News.*

THE BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

THE present Attorney-General and the late Attorney-General each received an inclusive fee for their attendance in Paris for six weeks in connection with the Behring Sea Arbitration of 2,000 guineas.—Sir R. Webster concluded his speech on the British side before the Arbitration Court on June 7, and was followed by Mr. C. Robinson, Q.C., the counsel for the Canadian Government, who ably summarised the whole case.—A correspondence between the British and Russian Governments with regard to sealing off the Russian coasts and islands in the North Pacific was issued on June 3 by the Foreign Office. As a result of this correspondence the British Government formulated an agreement, which Mr. Chichkine accepted on May 22, in the following terms:—

(1.) During the year ending December 31, 1893, the English Government will prohibit their subjects from hunting seals within a zone of ten marine miles on all the Russian coasts of Behring Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, as well as within a zone of thirty marine miles round the Komandorsky Islands and Tulenew (Robben Island). (2.) English vessels engaged in hunting seals within the aforesaid zones beyond Russian territorial waters may be seized by Russian cruisers, to be handed to English cruisers or to the nearest British authorities. In case of impediment or difficulty, the commander of the Russian cruiser may confine himself to seizing the papers of the aforementioned vessels, in order to deliver them to a British cruiser, or to transmit them to the nearest English authorities, on the first opportunity. (3.) Her Majesty's Government engage to bring to trial before the ordinary tribunals, offering all necessary guarantees, the English vessels which may be seized as having been engaged in sealing within the prohibited zones beyond Russian territorial waters. (4.) The Imperial Government will limit to 30,000 the number of seals which may be killed during the year 1863 on the coasts of the islands of Komandorsky and Tulenew (Robben Island). (5.) An agent of the British Government may visit the aforementioned islands (Komandorsky and Tulenew) in order to obtain from the local authorities all necessary information on the working and results of the agreement arrived at; but care should be taken to give previous information to these authorities of the place and time of his visit, which should not be prolonged beyond a few weeks. (6.) The present arrangement has no retroactive force as regards the British vessels captured previously by the cruisers of the Imperial Marine

The Russian Government makes the following reservations on matters of principle:—(1.) In consenting to hand over to the British authorities the English ship engaged in sealing within the prohibited zones, we do not wish to prejudice, generally, the question of the rights of a riverain Power to extend her territorial jurisdiction in certain special cases beyond waters properly called territorial. (2.) The Imperial Government desire to preserve complete liberty of action as to choosing in the future between the two systems of protecting seals, either by the method of a prohibited zone or by the method of entirely prohibiting pelagic sealing or regulating it in the open sea. (3.) The present arrangement cannot in any manner be considered as a precedent, and will be looked upon by us as of an essentially provisional nature, intended to meet present circumstances.

THE P. AND O. REPORT.

THE directors' report, to be presented at the half-yearly meeting of the P. and O. Company, on June 13, to which the usual particulars of the company's fleet are attached, is as follows:—

The directors have recently entered into arrangements with Messrs. Caird & Co. to build two new steamers for the company, which appear in the Fleet List as the Japan and Caledonia. The first-named will be a large carrying passenger and cargo steamer, while the latter will be the largest and swiftest mail and passenger steamer which the company have yet built. The Japan will be at work during the autumn of the present year, but the Caledonia will not be delivered until the latter part of 1894. It is satisfactory to observe that the Company's various services have been performed with complete efficiency and without accident or interruption of any kind. The state of shipping business during the period covered by this report has been generally unsatisfactory. For example, in the home trade for India freights have ruled throughout at non-paying rates, and although an advance has been secured the improvement is only of a moderate character. There is also a great scarcity of cargo for outward shipment to Indian ports in proportion to the tonnage always on the berth. So far as China is concerned, the position is somewhat better, a recovery to a certain extent having taken place from the poor freights which obtained in this trade a few months ago. On the other hand, Australian business, which has been on a downward incline for a considerable time, has recently been brought almost to a standstill by the financial disasters which have overtaken that country. While, therefore, the returns from this very important branch of the company's work have been unfavourable for more than twelve months, the immediate prospects are eminently discouraging. In these circumstances and with a low rate of exchange to contend against, it follows that the company's revenue has suffered considerably during the period under review. Fortunately, however, this loss has been mitigated to a certain extent by the cheapness of coal and of coal freights, which have been such as to enable supplies of fuel to be laid down throughout the East at a lower figure than has ever been known before. The balance of revenue and expenditure is therefore on the whole sufficient to justify the directors in recommending the payment of the usual interim dividend. The dividend now payable on the preferred stock is at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. As the proprietors are aware, the dividend on this stock is both preferred and cumulative, and regard must always be had to this fact in recommending an interim payment on the deferred stock. On the present occasion the directors recommend that an interim dividend on the deferred stock shall be at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, the same as at the corresponding period of last year. The dividend will be payable in one warrant on and after June 20.

THE rumour prevails in Lower Bengal says, the Lahore paper, that Sir Charles Elliott has gone to England chiefly to fight out in the India Office the case between himself and the High Court of Calcutta. The quarrel between the High Court of Calcutta and the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had its origin in a small incident. Babu P. C. Chatterjee, a Deputy Magistrate, was thought by Sir Charles Elliott to be an inordinately acquitting officer, and failing to convert him into a convicting one, Sir Charles not only stopped his promotion, but in a manner degraded him by transferring him to a district town from a sub-divisional one where he was the officer in charge of the sub-divisson. When the matter came to the knowledge of the High Court, it took up the cause of the Deputy Magistrate and the District Judge who supported him, and the case developed into a question of authority between the Judicial and Executive heads of the province *i. e.* the High Court and the Lieutenant-Governor.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

IN the House of Lords on Friday, June 2, the Madras and Bombay Armies Bill, as amended, was read a third time.

In the House of Commons on Friday, June 2, Mr. Webb gave notice that day four weeks to call attention to the revenue derived from the opium traffic, and move a resolution.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, at the evening sitting, Mr. Paul rose to call attention to the system of examination in England for the Civil Service of India, and to move: "That all open competitive examinations heretofore held in England alone for appointments to the Civil Services of India shall henceforth be held simultaneously both in India and England, such examinations in both countries being identical in their nature, and all who compete being finally classified in one list according to merit." The only subjects of the Queen not resident in the United Kingdom who desired to present themselves for that examination were (he said) natives of India, and they were expected to come over to this country on the mere chance of succeeding in the examination. He did not desire to exempt a native of India from the duty of coming to this country and qualifying himself, if he had successfully passed the preliminary examination. The Commission which sat in Calcutta gave two reasons which were mutually destructive. The first was that the system of education in India was not sufficiently advanced to afford the requisite training. The second reason was that the stimulus given to education in India would lead to cramming. In nearly a thousand members of the Covenanted Civil Service there were under twenty natives—eleven in Bengal, two in Madras, one in Bombay, and two or more elsewhere.

Mr. Naoroji, in seconding the motion, said he only wished he had the pleasant task of describing all the blessings England had conferred upon India; but at present he must confine himself to this acknowledgment and proceed to the subject in hand. Sixty years ago it was distinctly laid down by Act of Parliament, and in the interval the pledge and promise had been repeated several times, that in India there should be no distinction of race, class, or creed, but that all should be admitted equally, according to their qualifications, to the service of the Crown. These pledges and promises had been intentionally broken over and over again. When the Queen assumed the title of Empress of India the Viceroy, speaking in the name of the Sovereign and the British people, declared from the throne of the Moguls that the Indians should share equally in the administration of the Empire, but the old and unfair policy of the Indian Government and the old Anglo-Indian system were continued. He believed the intentions and policy of the English people towards India were just and right and founded on the principle, "Be just and fear not"; but the Anglo-Indian system was founded on the opposite principle, "Fear and be unjust." If the Indian Government would rid itself of the timidity and selfishness which it had inherited from its predecessors, and would determine to fulfil honourably the pledges which had been given, both India and England would benefit.

Sir G. Chesney observed that at the present moment natives of India held almost all the appointments in the judicial departments of that country, and all the subordinate executive appointments. But the posts with which they were concerned that evening were the high administrative posts of the Civil Service, offices, he believed, under 700 in number. The hon. member who had brought this subject forward had said the pledge given in the Queen's proclamation of 1858 had been violated. But the condition attached to that pledge was that no person by reason of race or religion should be excluded from any office whatever for which he should be fitted. The question involved was the question of fitness or unfitness. Was the number of Englishmen now serving in India in excess of the necessities of the country, and were proper facilities, in pursuance of the pledges that had been given, offered to the people of India for entering the higher service? From the time of his first entrance into the public service he had always been a strong advocate of the principle of unlimited competition; and he recognised with great satisfaction the great field India offered to Irishmen of ability. Holding the opinion that he did as to the merits of the competitive system, he was not prepared to say that for the purposes of choosing Indian administrators it was necessarily the best system. In India there was no similarity such as that in England between the moral and intellectual conditions. In India there was, on the one hand, a class intellectually acute and with extraordinary powers of assimilation of book-work, but whose capacity to govern their fellow-men had yet to be proved. The great province of Bengal contained seventy millions of people, and yet out of that number he did not believe one single soldier was to be found. He thought the presumption was that that people were at any rate wanting in some of the peculiar attributes that had made the English nation what it was; and further, that from amongst those seventy millions not one successful administrator had been produced. There were among them a great number of the higher responsible officials, but the history before the English came on the scene did not furnish a single instance of a Bengalee having risen to any position of eminence. The men who conquered and governed India, before we came there were men of a caste which was still highly respected by the people of India, but who would not have the ghost of a chance in a competitive examination. He believed the people of India as a whole would regard with the greatest horror and indignation a system of administrators placed over them by open competition. In order to obtain the right men, whether Indians or Englishmen, for the higher administrative posts, it was necessary that some reasonable precautions should be taken that the men chosen should have certain moral qualities that were required in the rulers of India. One of the very first of these qualities was that a man should be ready to give up his class prejudices and to take a voyage to England. He thought that too great value could hardly be set upon the moral and mental education imparted to a native of India who spent three or four years in one of our English universities. He had met at Oxford at different times young men from India who had been sent there for educational purposes, and in his opinion those men went back fit to take a position in the Civil Service for which they had not been previously fitted. The preliminary examination was to all intents and purposes a final examination. Under a system of competitive examination held in Calcutta there would not be a fair representation of the people of India. It was the governed classes of India who were just those who could not pass competitive examinations. In his opinion it would be madness to apply a system of competitive examinations to such men. A large number of the minor appointments in India were held by natives. During the last five years the Covenanted Civil Service in India had been reduced by one-sixth, and in future those appointments would be filled up by natives of the country who were already in the service of the State. There could be no better test of a man's qualification for an appointment than some ten or fifteen years' previous service, and public opinion in India would approve of such appointments. Moreover, it was not to be supposed that the Government of India were under the impression that they had reached anything like finality in this matter, but they believed that under the present circumstances of India they had gone as far as was prudent for the time. No doubt, if the belief were generally entertained in this country that the Indian Government were moving too slowly in the matter, their rate of progress could be easily accelerated.

Mr. G. Russell thought it was extraordinary that up to within the last few years the affairs of our great Indian Empire had excited so little attention in this country, but he could say the present House of Commons at all events was alive to its responsibilities in the matter. The hon. member for South Edinburgh had said the affairs of India were administered in the interest of selfishness alone. The member for South Edinburgh expressed regret that he (the speaker) and others had not spent some portion of their lives in India. He admitted that this was to be regretted; but still he thought that their state was not worse than those who go to India for a few months and come back crammed with undigested knowledge. Of course he could not set his knowledge of India in comparison with that of the last speaker. The member for South Edinburgh had limited his motion. He proposed that those who passed their first examinations in India should come to England to pass the second. If his view were carried into effect it would limit the disabilities under which the natives of India labour, and would very largely increase the number of natives occupying permanent Civil Service appointments. The hon. member referred to the minute of 1860, but that was not an official or authoritative document. It was merely an expression of opinion on the part of three eminent men of that time, and was never adopted by the Government. But above all, it was now absolutely out of date owing to the changes which had taken place since it was framed, and especially to the institution of the provincial service in India. From 1860 they went to 1868, when although Mr. Fawcett favoured the proposition, it was a strongly opposed by Lord Lawrence, whose view prevailed with Sir Stafford Northcote. In 1887 there was strongly-supported proposal for simultaneous examinations, to be held in India and Ceylon; but in 1886-7 the Public Services Commission, which was referred to by the last speaker, sat, and although the six native members who took part in that Commission did not see the objections to the simultaneous examinations which had been proposed, they were unanimous with the other members of the Commission in approving the system which now prevailed. The grounds of their opposition were (1) that it was necessary to bring up the natives to modern notions of government; (2) that Indian education was no sufficient preparation; (3) that inequalities would be created between race and race and between class and class in India, which would be fraught with danger; (4) that such an alteration would give an impetus to the principle of cramming; and (5) that the altered arrangement would be incompatible with the *viva voce* examination, to which the Civil Service Commissioners attach great weight, as showing the moral equipment of a man more than any paper examination. The rest of the objections were but as dust in the balance when compared with the great fundamental racial difficulty. People spoke glibly of India as one whole entity, forgetting the many different races, among which there were marked diversities of gifts. In the government of India we had to deal with a population of not much less than 300,000,000, to rule whom, in the sense that the Civil Service could rule, we had one thousand men in the Covenanted Service, and of those one thousand twenty were natives. Besides these, there were in the statutory service, introduced a few years ago, some fifty-eight natives, while in the Uncovenanted provincial service, where members were eligible for the very highest posts under the Crown of India, there were, out of three thousand, only fifty Englishmen. The provincial service the Government regarded as a complement and an extension of the Covenanted Service, and as the natural and proper channel through which the native population of India should pass into the service of the Crown. It could not be said that in taking this attitude the Government were inconsistent because they did not lay down an absolute and all-inclusive law. They did not say that these native races were altogether, man for man, incapable; they only generalised, and said that as a mass they were less richly endowed with the gifts of government than they were with some other gifts. But when a young gentleman was willing to come over to England to submit himself to instruction in this country, and to take his chance in competition with Englishmen, he gave unmistakeable proof that he was a picked and a marked man—a man whose admission into the public service of India they could regard with satisfaction and with hope. On the whole and in the main the Government was prepared to adhere to the great principle which had governed its operations from the first—that the best possible education which a man could have, be he native of India or not, to fit him for a share in the administration of that country was the education and training conferred by the schools and colleges of England. The formation of character almost more than the acquisition of accomplishment was the important point in the training of those who were to take part in the government of India, and he believed that to be the pre-eminent virtue of an English education as traditionally understood. He hoped he had made it clear that they resisted the motion because they believed it might be disastrous to India. The government of India was a vast, a sacred, and, in some respects, a perilous charge. In administering it they must be on their guard against allowing themselves to be carried away by theories however specious, by sentiments however just, or even by the application of principles in themselves sound. The one object wich every Government must set before itself in dealing with India was the maintenance of firm, harmonious, and progressive rule. The one supreme danger which they must avoid was the kindling of jealousies and hostilities and rivalries, between race and race and between creed and creed, and it was only because they feared that, if it were carried, their jealousies and hostilities and rivalries would be kindled, that the Government opposed the motion.

Sir W. Wedderburn had no hesitatian in supporting the resolution, and in asserting that the refusal to hold a simultaneous examination was a breach of faith, and that it tended to inefficiency and to want of economy. He believed those gentlemen who went to India with open minds in a few months gained a better knowledge of the situation than men, with special professional interests to serve, who passed many years in the country. The Under-Secretary appeared to be saturated with the opinions and official traditions of the India Office. The hon. gentleman contended that if they adopted the motion they would sacrifice the principle of obtaining the best and highest form of English education. The real principle that was now being sacrificed was the principle of absolute impartiality among her Majesty's subjects. In India a despotic Government absorbed all the independent professions, and admission to the public service really was admission to the professions in India. Upon our giving the natives a fair share of the higher offices depended the complexion of the governing body—whether the people were to be under an autocracy alien in race, language, and sentiment, as distinct from being, like the people of Russia, oppressed by their own countrymen. The Under-Secretary had said there might be circumstances under which the principle of absolute impartiality could not be carried out. Was he prepared to repeal the Act of 1833 and to issue a proclamation stating that impartiality should be carried out only when it suited the Indian bureaucracy? Lord Kimberley had admitted that by the present arrangement as to the examinations in London the Covenanted service was barred to natives. It was true that in 1870 an Act was passed to enable the Government of India to appoint natives to any office whatever; but unfortunately the Act was permissive, and that made the Act no concession at all, for it gave the Simla clique additional means of putting their friends into good appointments. It was like giving to Dublin Castle the power to appoint Nationalists. The Indian bureaucracy waited nine years before making any rules at all, and then they made rules which perverted the purpose of the Act and which enabled them to give away to their favourites the good things of the Covenanted service. It was the re-establishment of jobbery; he had seen it with his own eyes. He was not speaking against individuals so much as against the system. It was the interest of the men to behave in this way, and to reward their own supporters by giving them these appointments, which were made the means of corrupting and undermining the independence of the native community. He knew this because he was in the Government himself. The system had also the bad effect of discrediting the natives of India, because the Government put in incapable friends of their own, and then they pointed to this result as due to the appointment of natives. As time went on some further steps were found to be necessary. One of the greatest of all our Viceroys, the Marquis of Ripon, appointed a Public Service Commission, having for its object not to restrict, but to increase, the advantages of the natives. The object of the Commission was "to do full justice to the claims of the natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the public service." What was the result? This provincial service to which reference had been made was passed, and instead of extending or elevating the position of the natives it was restricted and oppressed. Anyone, therefore, who considered those points would be aware that the principle laid down by Parliament and the Crown had not been carried out with impartiality, and that the recent arrangement, instead of giving ample facilities, had, in point of fact, reduced even the petty advantages which the natives had before in the share of the government of their own country. It had been said that a certain number of Europeans were necessary in the Government of India. No one denied it, but the natives said, "Do not exclude the people of the country entirely." If a certain number were required let arrangements be made accordingly. He appealed to the House and the Government to enforce those great principles which had been laid down distinctly in Acts of Parliament and declarations of the Crown, and not to trust to the Government of India which was really a clique of officials whose interests were directly adverse to the interests of those who desired appointments. The official bureaucracy in India was practically uncontrolled. After being in the official clique at Simla the heads of that great bureaucracy came to Westminster and formed an Indian Council, which gave the whole tone of colour to the politics of the India Office. They became merely the mouthpieces of the official classes and of official interests.

Mr. C. Allen said he had resided some years in India and he had a knowledge of the people. It was said that in not allowing this competitive examination they were not just to the natives of India. He would ask one question—Who were the natives of India? Who, he would add, were her Majesty's subjects? Why, the natives of India were as diverse as the natives of Europe. They must consider them from the north to the south and from the east to the west. If they were to test them by this competitive examination, they would let in a small section of them and exclude the majority. Those who would pass the examination would be almost all Hindoos, and beyond the Hindoos Parsees; and these were just the class in which it would be most unfair to the rest of the races of India that the power should lie. Let them consider the nations of Europe, and see how the intellectual test would tell. The successful races would be the more southern, and were those the races they would put in power ruling over, say, Norwegians and Prussians? He was leaving these islands out of the question altogether. Would they select the effeminate southern or the stronger fighting races of the north of India? He contended that the principle of justice would be violated by allowing the intellectual [illegible] to carry off all the prizes. He begged the House to [illegible] that he had the strongest sympathy with the [illegible] one had a higher admiration for the [illegible] of the native races of India than he had, but they were not qualities which fitted them to rule their fellow-men.

Mr. Curzon wished to say it was undoubtedly the object of Lord Cross to throw open as wide as possible the doors of official employment to natives in India. The speech of the hon. and gallant gentleman behind him showed conclusively that the bulk of Civil and administrative posts were filled by natives. The question before the House only affected 950 posts, and the work performed by the men who filled those posts must be work based upon a knowledge of English institutions, of English history, and English principles of government. At the present moment there was ample opportunity for any man in India to obtain any post, however distinguished, seeing that under the Act of 1870 it was competent to the Government of India to appoint any native to any post, however exalted. He hoped that if the matter went to a division the Under-Secretary of State would be well supported.

The House divided at 12 p. m., when the numbers were:—

For the resolution	84
Against	76
Majority	8

The Division List is as follows, the Division being taken on the question that the Speaker do now leave the chair:—

AYES—84.

Acland, Rt Hon A H Dyke
Agg-Gardner, James T
Allen, C F Egerton (Pembroke)
Asquith, Rt Hon Herbert Henry
Balfour, Rt Hon J Blair (Clackm)
Barton, Dunbar Plunket
Beach, Rt Hon Sir M H (Bristol)
Benson, Godfrey Rathbone
Bowles, T Gibson (King's Lynn)
Bryce, Rt Hon James
Burt, Thomas
Buxton, Sydney Charles
Campbell, James A
Campbell-Bannerman, Rt Hon H
Carmarthen, Marquis of
Causton, Richard Knight
Chesney, Gen Sir George T
Curzon, Hon Geo N (Lanc S W)
Dane, Richard M
Dougls, Rt Hon A Akers-
Ferguson, R C Monro (Leith)
Fergusson, Rt Hon Sir J (Manc'r)
Field, Admiral (Eastbourne)
FitzGerald, R Uniacke Penrose
Foster, Sir Walter (Derby County)
Fowler, Rt Hon H H (Wolverh'n)
Gardner, Right Hon Herbert
Gladstone, Herbert J (Leeds)
Goldsmid, Sir Julian
Goldsworthy, Major-General
Gower, Sir George G Leveson
Grey, Sir Edward
Hammond, John (Carlow)
Hayne, Right Hon Charles Seale-
Hibbert, Rignt Hon Sir J Tomlinson
Hoare, Hugh Edward (Cambs)
Hozier, James Henry Cecil
Johnstone, John H (Sussex)
Kenny, Matthew J (Tyrone)
King, Sir Henry Seymour
Knowles, Lees
Lawson, John Grant (Yorks)
Lea, Sir Thomas (Londonderry)
Lefevre, Right Hon. George Shaw
Lloyd, Wilson (Wednesbury)
Lockwood, Lieut-Col A R (Essex)
Lopes, Henry Yarde Buller
Lowther, Jas W (Cumberland)
M'Arthur, William
M'Donnell, Dr M A (Queen's Co)
M'Ewan, William
Morgan, J Lloyd (Carmarthen)
Morley, Right Hon Arnold (Notts)
Mowbray, R G C (Lanc, S E)
Mundella, Right Hon Anthony John
Northcote, Hon Sir H Stafford
Pearson, Sir Charles John
Rentoul, James Alexander
Robertson, Edmund
Russell, Geo W Erskine (Beds)
Scoble, Sir Andrew Richard
Sidebotham, J W (Cheshire)
Sitwell, Sir George Reresby
Smith, Abel H (Christchurch)
Spencer, Hon C R (Northampton)
Temple, Sir Richard
Theobald, James
Thomas, David Alfred (Merthyr)
Tomlinson, William Edward Murray
Tully, Jasper
Walrond, Sir William Hood
Warner, Thomas Courtenay T
Webster, R G (St Pancras)
Weston, Sir Joseph Dodge
Wickham, William
Woodall, William

Tellers for the Ayes, Mr Marjoribanks and Mr. Thomas Ellis.

NOTES—76.

Allan, William (Gateshead)
Arch, Joseph
Baker, John
Barry, E (Cork, S)
Barry, John (Wexford S)
Beith, Gilbert
Bennett, Joseph
Birrell, Augustine
Bodkin, Mathias M
Bright, Jacob (Manchester)
Burnie, Robert John Dickson
Burns, John
Byles, William Polland
Caine, William Sproston
Cameron, Charles
Clark, Dr G B Caithness-shire
Clough, Walter Owen
Crean, Eugene
Cremer, William Randal
Crombie, John William
Crosfield, William
Curran, Thomas B Kilkenny
Dalziel, James Henry
Dodd, Cyril Joseph Settle
Donelan, Captain A
Evans, Samuel T (Glamorgan)
Everett, Robert Lacey
Farquharson, Dr R (Aberdeenshire)
Fenwick, Charles (Northumberland)
Field, William (Dublin)
Finucane, John
Flynn, James (Christopher)
Frye, Fred C (Kensington, N)
Gane, Lawrence
Gibney, James
Hardie, J Keir (West-Ham, S)
Healy, Maurice (Cork)
Hogan, James Francis
Holden, Angus (Yorkshire)
Holden, Isaac (Keighley)
Holland, William H
Hunter, William Alexander
Jordan, Jeremiah
Keay, John Seymour
Kennedy, Patrick James
Lambert, George
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid Cumberland
Leese, Joseph Francis
Leng, John
Lennox, Right Hon Lord W C G
Luttrell, Hugh Fownes
MacGregor, Dr Donald
M'Cartan, Michael
McCarthy, Justin
M'Hugh, Patrick A Leitrim
M'Laren, Walter S B (Cheshire)
Maden, John Henry
Morton, Alpheus C Peterborough
Morton, E J C Devonport
O'Brien, P J Tipperary
O'Keeffe, Francis Arthur
Palmer, George Wm Reading
Pease, Henry Fell (Yorks, N R)
Pickersgill, Edward Hare
Pryce-Jones, Sir Pryce
Richardson, Joseph
Robinson, Thomas (Gloucester)
Schwann, Charles E
Sexton, Thomas
Shaw, Charles Edward (Stafford)
Shaw, William Rawson (Halifax)
Smith, Harry (Falkirk)
Smith, Samuel (Flint)
Snape, Thomas
Spicer, Albert
Sullivan, Donal (Westmeath)
Sullivan, T D (Donegal, W)
Tanner, Charles Kearns
Tuite, James
Wallace, J Stewart (Limehouse)
Wason, Eugene
Webb, Alfred
Wedderburn, Sir William
Wilson, John (Lanark)

Tellers for the Noes, Mr Paul and Mr Naoroji.

On Monday, June 5, Lord R. Churchill: I wish to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether, viewing the circumstances of the debate on Friday night on the question of the natives of India passing into the Covenanted Civil Service of India without going through the examination held in this country, he would, on certain arguments bearing on the question, give the House of Commons another opportunity of reconsidering the subject. (Ministerial cries of ("No.") Hon. gentlemen opposite will find that the demand I make is one of extreme moderation. (Hear, hear.) Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the representatives of the India Office, after consultation with the Secretary of State, are opposed to the change proposed in the resolution, which was submitted to the House and carried by a very small majority? Is he aware that the subject has occupied the most attentive and profound study of the Secretary of State for India, and does he know——

Mr. Keay: I rise to order. I wish to have your ruling, Mr. Speaker, as to whether it is in order to question a resolution of this House.

The Speaker: I do not understand that the resolution is questioned, but the form of the question is rather strained. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord asks the Government what they propose to do upon a resolution passed the other night; whether they propose to act upon it, or what course they intend to adopt.

Mr. Sexton: I rise to ask whether the House did pass any resolution on Friday night. The question was, Mr. Speaker, that you leave the chair.

The Speaker: The words were added. The hon. gentleman in charge of the resolution moved the closure. I said it was not necessary to move tha closure and put the question "That these words be there added." Then, after it was too late to make objection, an hon. member said "I object." That was after the words had been added. If it had been necessary I should have accepted the motion for the closure made by the hon. gentleman in charge of the resolution.

Lord R. Churchill: I had nearly completed my question when I was interrupted. I will still keep within the form of a question, and under the very exceptional circumstances, when the question involves the defeat of the Government on a matter on which I think the general body of the House would be prepared to support them, I will ask whether a long succession of Indian Secretaries have never had a doubt—(cries of "Order")——

The Speaker: I am afraid the noble lord is giving a reason why the Government should take a particular course. The noble lord may ask what course the Government intend to adopt.

Lord R. Churchill said the matter was far more important than any other of which he knew, and he thought it necessary to give an explanation. The Government would understad his motive.

Mr. Labouchere: I would ask the Prime Minister whether he is aware that the noble lord did not think it worth while to come and vote against the resolution.

Mr. Gladstone: I may say, with respect both to the question of my hon. friend the member for Elgin and to that of the noble lord, I entirely agree with the motive at the root of them—namely, that this is a matter of very deep importance indeed, and as to which, no doubt, as the world at large is aware, there has been a great deal of inquiry and consideration in India. The time has been very short. Not a moment has been lost in giving attention to the subject both by the Secretary of State for India and by the Government, and if my hon. friend will postpone his question for a couple of days, I shall be able, I think, to give him an answer as to the views which the Government take of the present situation. That, perhaps, is the best answer I can give to the noble lord opposite.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

Sir W. Harcourt, in answer to Mr. Chaplin and Lord R. Churchill, said the report of the Committee on Indian Currency had been sent to the Indian Government with a request that they would communicate their opinion by telegraph as soon as possible. The recommendations of the Commission had been telegraphed to the Government of India, but the Secretary of State thought it necessary that they should have the full report in hand before expressing an opinion. When the report was presented to Parliament it would be the duty of the Government to state their views, but they would not do that till they knew the views of the Indian [illegible] R. Churchill asked whether the [illegible] that in London and Calcutta enormous speculation was going on.—Sir W. Harcourt observed that her Majesty's Government had no power to prevent enormous speculation.

ELECTED LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. Caine, Mr. G. Russell said: The Secretary of State will lay on the table, if my hon. friend will move for them, the papers relating to the elected Legislative Assemblies in India, including notifications issued in the *Gazettes* of the several Governments in India to carry out the provisions of the Indian Councils Act of 1892.

THE SALE OF OPIUM PILLS IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. S. Smith, Mr. G. Russell said the practice of selling opium pills for children attracted the attention of the Bombay Government in 1891, and it was found that these pills were sold in some 300 lincensed and unlicensed shops. The sale has now been limited to eleven licensed shops, under conditions which give the licence-holder no material interest in the sales. Further inquiry is now being made, and the Secretary of State will consider what action to take when the promised reports are received.

BELOOCHISTAN.

In answer to Mr. Curzon, Mr. G. Russell said the Government of India have withdrawn a small detachment who were left temporarily in Mekran as escort to the Political Agent, with the object of securing execution of certain awards. The Government of India refused to retain troops when it was found that awards could not be executed in a definite period and that their further employment involved direct assumption of administration. The Government of India were of opinion that (*a*) the assumption of jurisdiction over Kej and Panjgur would add materially to British responsibilities in Beloochistan, and the expenditure entailed would certainly increase considerably in the course of a few years; (*b*) the employment of a British force at so great a distance from India is objectionable. The Government of India have in contemplation certain arrangements for the political control of the Mekran coast without assuming the administration of any part of it.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Gladstone, in answer to Mr. S. Keay and Lord R. Churchill, said the Government had lost no time in giving careful attention to the resolution of the House as to the holding of simultaneous Civil Service examinations in India and England. They had determined, without delay, to refer the matter to the Government of India for their prompt and most careful consideration of the subject, and the Government of India were invited to report their opinion on the question under what mode, conditions, and limitations the resolution could be carried into effect.—Mr. Balfour asked whether the Government in the course of the despatch implied to the Government of India that in some shape or other they were obliged to carry out the resolution of the House. He rather hoped the right hon. gentleman would not lay down any principle.—Mr. Gladstone said the right hon. gentleman might rely upon the words he had read to the House. Certainly in his opinion there was nothing to prevent the Government of India from making any observations they thought fit.—Mr. Chamberlain asked whether the Government would lay the despatch on the table.—Mr. Gladstone replied that he had not quoted from a despatch; none had yet been forwarded. He quoted words in the sense of which the Government had determined to proceed.

STAIRS' EXPEDITION TO KATANGA.

AT a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on June 6, General Sir R. Strachey, R.E., in the chair, Dr. J. A. Moloney read a paper on "Stairs' Expedition to Katanga," which he accompanied in the position of medical officer. Dr. Moloney explained that in the spring of 1891 the Katanga Company, an international syndicate with head-quarters at Brussels, signed a convention with the Congo State, by which it obtained certain preferential rights over the mines reported to be situated in the countries of Katanga and Urna, together with a third of the public domain, provided a vaild occupation of these territories was effected within three years. The Stairs' Expedition was one of those which set out in pursuance of this object. Its purpose was essentially political, it being proposed to secure the country for the Congo State either with or without the leave of Mairi, the King of the Katange. They effected their object after much difficulty. On June 3rd last, after a painful journey, they reached Vicenti, a Portuguese port, and here Captain Stairs was seized with an attack of haemaburia in its severest form, and expired at Chinde on the 9th, his funeral taking place on the very day that the Rovuma arrived to take them home. It was, said Dr. Moloney, a sad end to an expedition which the Captain had conducted with a signal combination of courage and caution.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the Suez Canal Company was held in Paris, on June 6, M. Guichard presiding. A good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed by a section of the shareholders. The report pointed out that the Canal naturally felt the effect of the general situation. If during the first three months of the present year the revenue had decreased by 2,580,000fr., the trade of England had fallen off 417,000,000fr., and that of France 408,000,000fr. The financial crisis in Australia, the epidemic of cholera, the strikes on the Continent and in some English ports were said to be the principal causes of the stagnation of business and the decrease in the traffic of the Canal; but it was to be supposed that the end of 1893 would prove more prosperous, owing to corn from India and Australia being brought to Europe. Moreover, the colonisation of the West Coast of Africa was being actively pursued. Railway and telegraph lines were being created there, new railways were being made in Japan; in Siam the first railway was recently opened, and in Indo-China the work of civilisation was progressing. An appendix to the report showed the nationality of the 3,559 vessels using the Canal in 1892. The figures are as follows:—British vessels, 2,581; German, 292; Dutch, 177; French, 174; Italian, 74; Norwegian, 66; Austro-Hungarian, 61; Ottoman, 43; Spanish, 26; Portuguese, 23; Russian, 22; Greek, 6; Belgian. 4; Japanese, 3; American, 2; Chinese, 2; Egyptian, 2; and Siamese, 1. The report was adopted by 1,768 votes to 69, and the dividend of 92f. 36c. net by 1,820 votes to 27. M. Viellard was elected a director by 1,797 votes, Voisin Bey by 1,791, Prince d'Arenberg by 1,771, M. le Chevalier by 1,757, M. Desbriere by 1,687, and M. Waddington by 1,122. The candidate nominated in opposition to M. Waddington (M. Delort de Gleon), received about 700 votes.

PRESS VIEWS ON THE I. C. S. DEBATE.

THE "Times" (June 3) says:—"Mr. Paul's motion in the House of Commons yesterday, in favour of a change in the present system of examination for the Indian Civil Service, has been crowned with a success, equally unexpected and undeserved. . . . This is not the first occasion on which the House has shown itself unwise in its dealings with Indian questions, and on which the Government for the day has failed to keep it under effective control. In the time of the late Government the House of Commons took the bit between its teeth on the opium trade, and in spite of reason and of authority pronounced a sentence which has not yet been carried out, and is not very likely to be. Mr. Paul's motion will share the fate of its predecessor, and the eighty-four members who supported it will be overruled by heads wiser than their own."

The "Daily Telegraph," (June 5) says:—"Their decision can have no effect any more than the equally imbecile manifestation made during the last Government's tenure of office against the opium trade. . . Such impracticable resolutions of the House of Commons are for administrative purposes perfectly sterile. They come to nothing. No sane and responsible Government dares to act on them. All that they effect is to give agitators new ground to work upon, and to make those who love India, and think of nothing so much as her good, shudder with apprehension when an Indian question gets into the hands of the faddists and fanatics, who do most of the voting on a bye-day in Parliament."

The "Westminster Gazette" (June 3) says:—"The motion will, we hope, give a fillip to the general movement for introducing a native element into the Government of India. It surely does not pass the wit of man to discover some form of examination which shall really test the examinee's competence to govern, which shall include the Bengalee if he comes up to that standard, and exclude him if he falls short of it."

The "Echo" (June 3) says:—"In the afternoon divisions more than 500 members took part; when the House resumed in the evening the numbers, on a division, had shrunk to 160, the Government being defeated by a majority of eight. It is deplorable that Indian questions have such small attractions for the majority of members, but the adoption of Mr. Paul's resolution placing natives of India on an equality with Englishmen in the Civil Service examinations cannot fail to give satisfaction to the educated classes in our great Asiatic Empire. Hitherto the regulations have virtually taken away with one hand what was given by the other. There is theoretical, but not actual, equality. The examinations are now held exclusively in England, with the inevitable result that a considerable number of candidates are excluded from the competitions."

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN ENGLAND.

In honour of the Queen's birthday, which was "officially" celebrated on June 3, full dress dinners were given by the Prime Minister and his principal colleagues. The Prince of Wales dined with the Premier, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of York were entertained by the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge by the Secretary of State for War. After the dinner at the Foreign Office, Lord Rosebery held a reception, which was attended by a very large and distinguished company, including all the Royal Princes. Earlier in the day there was a parade of veteran Volunteers and the "trooping of the colour" on the Horse Guards' Parade. The "trooping" was witnessed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duke of York, the Princess May, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Marchioness of Salisbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. The New South Wales Cavalry, the Victorian Artillery, and the Indian Contingent were among the troops on parade. There was a great crowd of spectators. Appended is a full list of the "birthday honours," the longest that has been issued for several years. It includes five peers, nine baronets, and twenty knights "bachelors," besides all the K.C.B.'s, K.C.M.G.'s, and "companions" of the various Orders :—

NEW PEERS.

Sir H. Hussey Vivian, Bart., M.P.; Sir Thomas Henry Farrer, Bart. ; Mr. John Campbell White, of Overtown, Dumbartonshire ; Mr. Cecil G. Savile Foljambe ; Viscount Drumlanrig.

NEW BARONETS.

Mr. Isaac Holden, M.P. ; Mr. James Joicey, M.P. ; Dr. Charles Cameron, M.P. ; Mr. Benjamin Hingley, M.P.; Mr. W. Ingram, M.P. ; Mr. Joseph Pulley, formerly M.P. for Herefordshire ; Mr. W. H. Wills, formerly M.P. for Coventry ; Mr. Walter Gilbey ; Sir Robert Hart, G.C.M.G., Inspector of Customs in China.

KNIGHTHOODS.

Mr. Wm. R. Brown, of Trowbridge ; Mr. Wm. Davies, formerly M.P. for Pembrokeshire ; Mr. Wm. Henderson, of Aberdeen ; Mr. Samuel G. Johnson, Town Clerk of Nottingham ; Mr. John Lang, M.P. for Dundee ; Mr. George Henry Lewis ; Mr. Peterson Nickalls ; Mr. G. A. Pilkington, formerly Major of Southport ; Mr. Francis Powell, President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours ; Dr. Wm. Overend Priestley ; Mr. H. Gilzean Reid, first President of the Institute of Journalists ; Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S. ; Mr. J. R. Robinson, Editor of the *Daily News* ; Mr. E. R. Russell, Editor of the *Liverpool Daily Post* ; Mr. John Tenniel ; Mr. Thomas Wright, of Leicester ; Samuel Henry Strong, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada ; John Madden, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria ; George Shenton, Esq., President of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Western Australia ; Henry Dias, Esq., late Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon.

MILITARY HONOURS.

G.C.B.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Hill-Johnes, V.C., K.C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery ; Gen. Sir William Montagu Scott M'Murdo, K.C.B. ; Gen. Lord Mark Kerr, K.C.B.

K.C.B.—Gen. Richard Thomas Farren, C.B. ; Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. William Drysdale, C.B., Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. Julius Augustus Robert Raines, C.B. ; Gen. William Gordon Cameron, C.B., Commanding the Troops in South Africa; Gen. the Hon. Percy Robert Basil Feilding, C.B. ; Gen. Alfred William Lucas, C.B., Indian Staff Corps; Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. John Blick Spurgin, C.B., C.S.I. ; Gen. Thomas Wright, C.B., Indian Staff Corps ; Lieut.-Gen. John Doran, C.B., Indian Staff Corps ; Gen. Robert White, C.B. ; Gen. Mark Walker, V.C., C.B. ; Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. Charles John Foster, C.B. ; Lieut.-Gen. William Stirling, C.B., Royal Artillery, Governor and Commandant, Royal Military Academy.

C.B.—Major-Gen. Augustus H. King, Commanding Royal Artillery, Aldershot ; Major-Gen. H. B. Feilden Major-Gen. Archibald H. Utterson, Commanding a Brigade at Aldershot ; Major-Gen. Crombie Cowie, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery ; Major-Gen. George F. Beville, Indian Staff Corps, Commanding a Second Class District in India ; Col. James May, Indian Army; Col. W. L. Dalrymple, Deputy Quatermaster-General in India; Lieut.-Col. and Col. T. T. Simpson, half-pay ; Col. Arthur H. Prinsep, Indian Army, Colonel on the Staff, Bengal ; Col. Charles J. Burnett, Assistant Adjutant-General, Aldershot ; Lieut.-Col. and Col. Arthur Gore Handcock, Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, Bengal ; Lieut.-Col. and Col. Dawsonne M. Strong, Indian Army; Col. (with the local rank of Brigadier-General) Alexander A. A. Kinloch, Commanding a Second Class District in India; Lieut.-Col. and Col. Malcolm Hassels Nicolson, Indian Army, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen ; Lieut.-Col, and Col. Osmond Barnes, Indian Staff Corps ; Col. Thomas Kelly-Kenny, half-pay ; Col Frederick A. LeMesurier, Col. on the Staff, Chief Engineer, Ireland, Col. (with the local rank of Brigadier-General) Gerald de Courcy Morton, Commanding a Second Class District in India ; Lieut.-Col. and Col. Theophilus Higginson, Indian Staff Corps ; Lieut-Col. and Col. George Swinley, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, Colonel on the Staff, Bengal; Col William Selmond, Deputy Inspector-General of Fortifications at Head-quarters; Lieut-Col. and Col. Henry Hallam Parr, C.M.G., Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), Aide-de-Camp to the Queen ; Lieut-Col. and Brevet Col. Mark Sever Bell, V.C., R.E., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen ; Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. H. Gordon, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Robert MacGregor Stewart, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Chief Instructor, School of Gunnery ; Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. W. Dalgety, York and Lancaster Regiment ; Col. J. T. Skinner, D.S.O., Army Service Corps, Assistant Adjutant-General (for Supply Reserves), Woolwich Dockyard ; Col. C. J. Bromhead, Regimental District ; Lieut.-Col. and Col. J. B. Ballantine Dickson, half-pay ; Major and Col. F. G Slade, Royal Artillery ; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. John Palmer Brabazon, 4th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen ; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Reginald Garnet, half-pay, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen ; Lieut.-Col. Harrison R. L. Morgan, R.A.

CIVIL DIVISION.

K.C.B.—Andrew Noble, C.B., late Capt., Royal Artillery; Francis Mowatt, C.B., Assistant Secretary to the Treasury ; John F. D. Donnelly, C.B., Honorary Major-Gen., Royal Engineers, Retired List, Secretary to the Science and Art Department.

C. B.—Edward Maunde Thompson, Principal Librarian and Secretary of the British Museum ; Richard Mills, Assistant Comptroller and Auditor-General, Exchequer and Audit Department ; C. G. Turner, Accountant and Comptroller-General of the Inland Revenue Department, Owen Slacke, late Captain, 10th Hussars Divisional Commissioner in Ireland (Northern Division).

STAR OF INDIA.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Gen. Frederick Sleigh, Baron Roberts of Kandahar, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., to be an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India

C.S.I.—H. M. Birdwood, Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay ; C. J. Lyall, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department ; H. F. Clogstoun, Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Madras ; Major-General Alexander Walker. R.A., Director-General of Ordnance in India ; Col. Havelock G. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, Accountant-General, Military Department, Government of India ; Lieut. Col. Howard Melliss, Indian Staff Corps.

K.C.I.E.—Lieut.-Gen. T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps ; Lieut.-Gen. E. C. S. Williams, R.E., C.I.E., Sardar Asad Khan, of Sarawan, C.I.E. ; J. Lambert, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

C.I.E.—Lieut.-Col. H. R. Thuillier, R.E., Surveyor-General of India ; Surg.-Col. A. H. Hilson, M.D., late Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal ; Capt. A. Campbell, D.S.O., Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine ; Rao Bahadur Singh, Thakur of Masuda ; Sheikh Baha-ud-din, Nawab-i-Umb, Vizier of the Nawab of Junagadh ; Vety.-Lieut.-Col. J. H. Brockencrote Hallen, F.R.C.S., Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department in India ; Surg.-Lieut.-Col. D. D. Cunningham, M.B., Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta ; A. Milne, Lieut.-Col., Commanding the Surma Valley Light Horse Volunteers ; B. S. Carey, Political Officer, Chin Hills; Dewan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghava Ayangar, B.A., Inspector-General of Registration, Madras.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Her Highness the Maharani of Mysore.

COLONIAL HONOURS.

G.C.M.G.—Sir George W. Des Vœux, K.C.M.G., late Governor of Honkkong.

K.C.M.G.—John Carling, Senator and Member of the Government of the Dominion of Canada ; Charles Todd, C.M.G., Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, South Australia ; M. Osborn, C.M.G., late Commissioner and Chief Magistrate, Zululand; G. T. Carter, C.M.G., Governor of the Colony of Lagos ; G. Berkley, C.E., Past President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for services rendered as Consulting Engineer to the Government of Natal and in connection with other Colonies ; F. H. Evans, M.P., for services in connection with the Colonies as Deputy Chairman of the Union Steamship Company, and otherwise.

C.M.G.—Major-Gen. A. B. Tulloch, C.B., Commander of the Military Forces of Victoria; J. R. Gowan, LL.D., Member of the Senate of the Dominion of Canada ; C. Schreiber, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, Canada; Major W. G. Morris, R.E., for services connected with the Geodetic Survey of the Cape and Natal ; E. C. Stirling, M.D., Senior Surgeon to the Adelaide Hospitial ; F. B. C. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon and Inspector of Hospitals, Hongkong ; F. H. Lovell, Chief Medical Officer, Mauritius ; D. Morris, M. A., Assistant Director of the Royal Botanic Gards, Kew, for scientific and economic services rendered to the Colonies ; W. Peace, for many years Emigration Agent, Natal ; S. Lewis, Barrister-at-Law, Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council Sierra Leone ; Denis O'Donovan, Librarian of the Parliament of the Colony of Queensland ; F. J. Waring, C.E., Chief Resident Engineer, Goverment Railway Extensions in Ceylon ; F. J. S. Hopwood, Assistant Secretary Railway Department, Board of Trade, for services in connection with Colonial Fisheries.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LETTER FROM MR. GLADSTONE.

The following memorial, signed as under, was recently presented to Mr. Gladstone :—

"Sir,—We, the undersigned, being deeply interested in India, and sensible of the responsibility of Parliamant for its welfare, are of opinion that adequate consideration cannot be given to the condition of its finances when, as in past years, the presentation of the Indian Budget is delayed until the close of the Session. We therefore earnestly desire that arrangements may be made to bring forward the Indian Budget on some date not later than the middle of July, and to give not less than two days for the debate. The fact that a deficit is expected, and that there is serious doubt as to how this deficit can be met, makes it specially desirable that the financial position should be thoroughly discussed in the present year, and we are satisfied that such an arrangement would be very acceptable to the Indian public, who feel most deeply what they regard as neglect of their vital interests.—(Signed) Dadabhas Naoroji, W. S. Caine, W. Wedderburn, Richard Temple, James Stansfeld, Charles E. Schwann, Wilfrid Lawson. John E. Gorst, H. Labouchere, Alfred Illingworth, Charles Cameron, M. Oldroyd, Joseph W. Pease, Arthur J Williams A. E. Hutton, Andrew R. Dooble, J. Bright, H. P. Cobb, John Burns, James Stuart, Walter S. B. M'Laren, G. B. Clark, Eugene Wason, Samuel Smith, John Leng, John Wilson, Jos. Bennett, D. M. Macfarlane, E. J. C. Morton, Thomas Robinson, Charles Fenwick, Henry J. Wilson, D. Macgregor, William Birkmyre. Cecil Norton, J. H., Dalziel, Harry Smith, H. W. Paul, Godfrey R. Benson John St Clair, Albert Spicer, Peter M'Lagan, J. A. Murray Macdonald, T R.. Buchanan, D. Crawford, George Howell, James Rowlands, W. P. Byles, Fredrick F. C. Frye. H. L. W. Lawson, Thomas Snape, J. Shirees Will, Samual Montagu, W. Bowen Rowlands, Albert K. Rollit. F. A, Channing, W. A. Hunter, W, Saunders, A. C. Morton, R. Farquharson, Thomas Lough, Robt. D. Bernie, Lawrence Gane J. F. X. O'Brien, D. Sullivan, P. J. O'Brien, H. J. Roby W. C. Quilter, J. M. Moorsum, T. C. Warner, H. S. Leon, S. T. Evans, J. Seymour Keay, J. W. Benn, F. T. Mappin. C. M. Palmer, Gilbert Beith, John E. Ellis, Sam Woods, J. G. Swift M'Neil, and Justin McCarthy."

Mr. Gladstone has sent the following reply to Sir William Wedderburn:—

10, Downing street, June 8.—Dear Sir W. Wedderburn ,—I have received a memorial from you and many other members which expresses the desire that more time may be given than heretofore for considering the finances of India during the present Sessions. I cannot but admit in addition to the general importance of the subject the weight belonging to the signatures and the special interest now attaching to the condition of Indian finance. Aware, as we all are, of these facts, we have also before us the questions of the Irish Government Bill and the opposition offered to it in various forms before and now in the Committee. Under these circumstances, I am not as yet able to give any pledge bearing on the date of the discussion, but I feel with you that even if it be to impose a further sacrifice, adequate time ought to be found for it.—Believe me very faithfully yours W. E. GLADSTONE.

THE APPROACHING ROYAL WEDDING.

At the marriage of the Duke of York and Princes May the officiating clergy will be the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London and Rochester, and the Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal. The arrangements for the ceremony are proceeding satisfactorily under the supervision of Lord Carrington and Sir S. P. Fane. —At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, on June 5, Alderman Sir Robert Sexton moved that an address of congratulation be sent to the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of the forthcoming Royal marrige. Alderman Sir Henry Cochrane seconded the motion, which was opposed by the Lord Mayor.—After a long discussion Alderman Meade moved the following amendment :—That, while the occasion of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of York elicits sincere good wishes amongst the members of this Council and the citizens of Dublin, and while it is admitted that her Majesty's present Government are endeavouring in some degree to atone for the evils of past generations, the time has not yet arrived when this council can present an address of congratulation to the Royal Family, but trust that so soon as the desire of the Irish people for a National Parliament has been acceded to an address of congratulation may be presented from all representative bodies of Irishmen. Seconded by the High Sheriff, the amendment was eventually adopted.

"The Cricket" writes in *Hearth* and *Home* this week :—

How the Princess May is being written about ! If she lifts a finger, Bloomsbury knows it next morning, Bayswater is excited at breakfast-time, every corner of the British Isles is full of it within forty-eight hours. And such nonsense is talked about her, too ! Why only the other day I read in some contempory that the Princess is a bold and expert horsewoman, devoted to hunting, and an ardent partaker in all womanly and some manly games. Now, as a matter of fact, our future Queen does not care about riding, and never hunts. She enjoys driving, and can drive herself, but she is not specially fond of horseflesh, and is not perpetually in the Duke of Teck's stables, as we have been led to believe. Then the Princess, far from being devoted to games of all kinds, seldom plays any game at all. She does not even care for lawn-tennis, and has never gone mad over golf. She can take a cue at billiards, but that is about all. She is decidedly intellectual and is a great and omnivorous reader, as fond of philosophy as she is of fiction. She also enjoys working, and can embroider cleverly. In conversation, the Princess can hold her own with most people, as she is witty, vivacious, and thoroughly acquainted with what is going on in the world. She is devoted heart and soul to the Princess of Wales, her future mother-in-law.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Anglo-Russian Literary Society held a very successful meeting in their room at the Imperial Institute on Tuesday, June 6, when Mr. E. A. Brayley Hodgetts read a most interesting paper on "Russian Heroism." In opening the proceedings Mr. E. Cazalet alluded to the loss the society had sustained, since its last meeting, in the deaths of two of its most prominent members—Mr. Robert M'Gill, of Moscow, and Mr. W. T. A. Gaussen. He read a most touching letter from the mother of the latter, who had generously presented the society with her son's valuable library of Russian books. Mr. Brayley Hodgetts spoke of "Russian Heroism" from three points of view—the heroism of the soldier —the writer—and the peasant—quoting largely from his book, "On the track of the Russian Famine," and speaking from his own personal experience of the people and the country.—In moving the vote of thanks to the lecturer, Dr. J. Pollen, I.C.S., said that although he had not had the advantage of seeing the Russians engaged in actual warfare, he had spent some three weeks with the 12th Grenadiers or Astrakan Regiment in a camp of exercise held some 100 miles outside Moscow and could bear witness to the splendid endurance and cheerfulness of the Russian soldiers in long marches under the trying influences of intense heat, hunger and thirst. His experiences of the Russian people was that they fully deserved the encomiums for "self abnegation" bestowed upon them by the lecturer. The patriotism of the Russians, however, amounted to something more then mere self-sacrifice. With them "love of country" wrs a deep natural affection, pervaded and elevated by the spirit of self-sacrifice. In danger the Russian was a bit of a fatalist, and a common saying of their's illustrated, Dr. Pollen thought, the feelings with which they entered battle or ran any risk. The saying literally translated was—"Perhaps ! Fear not ! And God is not without mercy !" and meant—"Dont be afraid—perhaps we may pull through ; and, if not, God will have mercy on our souls !" "Not to fear" was with the Russian the first condition of success. Alluding to the death of Mr. Robert Mc Gill, Dr. Pollen said that in him the English Church and society in Moscow had lost one of their most successful and distinguished members, and he himself had lost a generous and valued friend.

Deafness Permanently Cured.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c.. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address : Hecbart Clifton, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, London, S.E.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Count Kalnoky, replying, on June 3, in the Hungarian Delegation, to a question raised as to the continuance of the Triple Alliance, said he was in a position to declare most positively that the relations of Austria-Hungary towards Germany and Italy had undergone no change whatever. They were, the Minister said, as intimate and close as ever, and they would continue so. As to Russia, he assured the Delegation that both the Emperor Alexander and his Government were equally well disposed towards Austria-Hungary, whose policy was to strengthen the good relations with Russia, in order to put a stop to the increase of the military forces of the various European States. At the conclusion of his speech a unanimous vote of confidence in Count Kalnoky was passed.—In a second speech, before the Delegation in Vienna, on June 5, Count Kalnoky said it was a delusion to believe a general disarmament could be brought about under existing conditions. Great progress would have been made were the existing process of increasing armaments gradually brought to a standstill ; but while other Powers neglected to do this, Austria-Hungary must seek to ensure her own safety by developing her army. At the same time he believed there was a growing confidence in the maintenance of peace.—A resolution expressing confidence in Count Kalnoky's policy was passed unanimously, and the Foreign Affairs Committee voted the Foreign Affairs Estimates without amendment.—Count Kalnoky's reference to the improvement of Austria's relation with Russia has created a good deal of feeling in Germany. A suspicion is entertained in many quarters, says the "Daily News" Berlin correspondent, that the alliance with Austria-Hungary might prove unreliable were that Power free from anxiety as to Russian policy in the Balkans. The organs of all parties draw the attention of Austria to the fact that Germany is in a better position than her alty to make terms with Russia, as no conflicting interests divide the two Northern Powers.

RUSSIAN EXPLORATION IN CHINA.

A scientific expedition, commanded by Capt. Roborovsky, and consisting of Lieut. Kozloff, eight soldiers, and three volunteer members, will leave Prejevalsk this month to explore several provinces of the Chinese Empire. According to Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent it will make geographical and ethnographical researches, and meteorological and astronomical observations. It is also proposed to make surveys of the country traversed, and to collect batanical specimens. The expedition is being equipped by the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, and will be provided by the Ministry of War with arms and ammunition and the necessary mathematical instruments.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The Governor of French Indo-China reports the evacuation, on May 29, of the post of Cammon by the Siamese troops, that the French are now masters of all the ports which the Siamese occupied between Camlo and Kemmarat, and that the Siamese have retired to the right bank of the Mekong River.—The "Daily News" Paris correspondent writes :—

Some time ago there was a map, a French one, upon the "Temps" office windows, setting forth the limits of the countries in the far East. The Eastern frontier of Siam as it appeared there agreed with that given in English, German, or, for that matter, other French maps—Scader's, for instance, which is published by Hachette. This map has now been removed, and its place has been taken by a new one, in which the Siamese frontier has been moved back to the Mekong, the new French scientific frontier.

In the course of a lengthy letter the special Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" writes :—

There can be no doubt that the entente cordiale between France and Russia or the universal French belief in one, has been a new ferment in far eastern affairs, just has the election of M. de Freycinet by an Indian constituency to a seat in the Senate was some years ago. Lenessan will not only cover himself with glory, like Dodds, if he make the Mekong a French river ; but will add to this the prospect of being able to make the fortune of himself and friends, and to enhance the value of the French alliance in Russian eyes. Siam, under the hand of France, and Russia threatening on the Herat side, Great Britain would feel in regard to India and Egypt in a tight place. If the French entrench themselves strongly on the Mekong, and open railway communications between that river and Annan, they are pretty sure to absorb Siam later on. I should not wonder if before the year were out the news came of the occupation of the Island of Samit, in the Gulf of Siam.

PARIS TOPICS.

The Draft War Budget for 1894 provides for an increase of 8560 soldiers, and the total amount of the credits demanded is nearly 637 millions of francs.—M. Constans, speaking, on June 4, at Toulouse, said organisation was the principal work before the Government of the Republic. Absolute liberty of conscience was another of its aims. He rejoiced in the alliance with Russia, and declared the intention of France to preserve her colonies and to maintain all the rights and interests of her citizens.—M. Goblet, speaking at Courbevoie, on June 4, denied that either the French or the German nation was responsible for the war of 1870, but urged that the loss of the two provinces kept the difference between the two countries still open and was the main cause of the enormous armaments which are exhausting all Europe.—A statue of Theophraste Renaudot, the father of French journalism, and founder of the "Gazette de France" in 1631, was unveiled on June 4 in Paris.—Hostilities are reported to have been renewed in Dahomey, King Behanzin having attacked a French force within the "pacified" district, and compelled it to retire with two officers and two French soldiers wounded. The Chauvinist Deputy Barres is crusading in the "Figaro" against the "foreign invasion." He wants four laws :—(1) To tax employers at the rate of 10 per cent. on the wages paid to alien workmen. (2) To make foreigners pay a special tax in lieu of military service. (3) To shut out aliens from national works. (4) To send back pauper immigrants. But not a few French employers prefer foreign workmen rather than Frenchmen, because their work is not liable to interruption by military service ; and "in several departments" (says a Chronicle telegram) "the harvest and other agricultural labour must either be done by Italians and natives of Luxemburg, or allowed to remain undone. The influx of Belgians on the north-western frontier is a mere question of supply and demand, whilst the Germans settled in Paris describe themselves as Alsatians and Lorrainers. While there are nearly 1,5000,000 aliens in France and Algeria, there are only 160,000 French of both sexes all over Europe." The 63,000 rich, money spending strangers sojourning in France, it is not proposed to harass.—Cholera is said to have made its appearance in more than one place in France.—Russian petroleum is to enter France on a favoured footing. In return for this concession the Russian Government will lower the duties on sixty articles of French commerce.

NEWS FROM BERLIN.

The German Government's military policy is now warmly supported by the Grand Duke of Baden, whose influence is described as great throughout the country. In a speech delivered at Offenburg, on June 3, the Grand Duke called upon the electors to return only candidates who were ready to vote the Army Bill, and thus to place the safety of the empire above party considerations.—Addressing the Dantzic Hussars, on June 2, the Emperor said : "The Army and Navy are the twin pillars of the State. The motto of the late Prince Frederick Charles was 'Thorough.' He was a model cavalry officer, and I adhere to his motto. The best way to parry is to strike. The first virtues of a soldier are fidelity and obedience, and he should care for nothing else."—The Social Democrats intend to contest 380 out of the 397 constituencies in the empire. The dissensions in the Centre party continue, and are especially manifested in Bavaria, where there is a revolt of the peasants against the political ascendency of the clergy.

FOREIGN MEMORANDA.

The Persian Government has granted to a Moscow railway contractor a valuable concession for the construction of a road between Kazvin, Resht, and Enzeli.—The 'Standard's' Vienna correspondent telegrapgs : 'The Czar, who has hitherto been regarded as of serious disposition, has recently given evidence of a delicate humour. He has sent to the Sultan, as a present, an album of paintings, by first rate artists, of all the war ships of the Russian Black Sea Fleet.'—The Russian Consulate General at Corfu and the Russian Consulate at Venice. Diarbekir, Leghorn, and Palermo are shortly to be abolished. The existing Russian Ministry of Imperial Domains is to converted into a Ministry of Agriculture in Setember next.—The Shanghai correspondent of the 'Standard' says Mr. O Conor, British Minister at Pekin, has gone to Seoul to present his credential to the King of Corea, and will return to his post in Pekin shortly.—The Italian Government gained an important victory in the Senate on June 2, when, by the narrow majority of ten votes in an unusually large division, they defeated the amendment to the Civil and Military Pensions Bill, by which they hope to secure the equilibrium of the Budget.—On June 3, Italian Senate passed the Civil and Military Pensions Bill, on a secret ballot by 137 to 193 votes.—The usual patriotic celebrations were made in Rome on June 2, on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of Garibaldi, and a wreath of laurel was placed on his bust at the Capital. The members of his family assembled round his grave on the Island of Caprera.—An early dissolution is probable in Greece.—The Royal message was agreed to in the Chamber of Deputies at Madrid, on June 3, after a debate lasting nearly a month, by 303 to 57 votes.—The Chignecto Marine Transport Company has failed to float the new issue of bonds for the completion of the ship railway from the Straits of Northumberland to the Bay of Fundy, and it is now feared that it will have to be abandoned.—The Argentine Ministry on June 7, tendered its resignation.

THE BRITISH IN EGYPT.

The *Figaro* publishes a long article headed "The British in Egypt," and signed "Felix Dubois," in which the writer states the results of his investigations.

"I frankly confess," says M. Dubois at the outset, "that I started for Egypt two months ago with the idea of bringing back something corresponding to Gladstone's Bulgarian atrocities." I packed my portmanteau, purposely choosing a very large one with a view to bringing back the voluminons documents which I could not fail to collect against the British occupation. 'Egypt for the Egyptians.' Here was an opportunity to defend one of those generous causes which the *Figaro* loves to champion. Well, here I am back again. The portmanteau remains just as it was when I started. The space reserved for the anti-British documents has not been required."

In these circumstances the correspondent thinks it desirable to make known the real situation, however inconvenient the truth may sometimes be.

"Since the British tutelage began," he proceeds, "Egypt has incontestably and from every point of view made notable progress. The arbitrariness which in matters of administration and government was formerly the rule has become the exception. The fellah is no longer shorn at will ; if he is still subject to the corvee, he is at least paid for the tasks imposed. Order has been implanted bit by bit, notably in the finances of the country, which were formerly managed in the most absurdly eccentric manner. On this point one may be content to rely upon the eloquence of a Bourse quotation, from which it will be seen that the Unified Debt at the present moment is above par. Despite the service of that enormous debt (two-and a half millions of francs for five million inhabitants) it has yet been possible to create for that service a reserve fund which will soon attain one hundred million francs. Agriculture is being perfected and extended every day. The system of canalization and irrigation has been developed, and is thus distributing more and more widely the beneficent waters of the Nile. The land is yielding a return of from 8 to 12 per cent., thanks to the two annual harvests and to the rich crops, like the sugar cane and cotton, now produced. This will suffice to show that in this country, which is wholly agricultural, prosperity is increasing day by day. This was admitted to me right away by everybody who had any authority to speak of Egyptian affairs from the French point of view. How, after this was I going to conjure up the atrocities ?"

Similarly eloquent testimony is borne by the correspondent to the perfect regularity with which the three great Departments of War, Finance, and Public Works are carrid on under British control. Acts of injustice to the advantage of Englishmen are rare ; scandals are non-existent ; even backsheesh, which in the East is venerated as much as Allah, has been driven out of the country. In short, the real, the great and the only grievance that the correspondent heard formulated against the British was that they are in Egypt.

M. Dubois proceeds to ask whether the French have not themselves to thank for the British occupation, and states that M. de Reverseaux, the present French Minister in Egypt, has, by his amenity, tact, and firmness, preserved the positions which the French still retained and even regained some of those which had been lost. French enterprises of various kinds are extending and prospering, while British capitalists, on the other hand, have made very few ventures in Egypt since the occupation began Britain contenting herself with sending functionaries and not capital. In the choice of those functionaries she has been particularly happy, and at the head of the chief public services she has placed such distinguished personages as Kitchener Pasha at the Ministry of War, Colonel Scott-Moncrieff, at the Ministry of Public Works, and Mr. Gorst at the Ministry of Finance. Reviewing in detail the services rendered by these officers, the correspondent remarks that Colonel Scott-Moncrieff is an extremely curious type of Quaker, who carries on irrigation works with a Bible in his hand, his motto being "God, embankments and canals." He goes by the name of "the Gordon of Irrigation." It is only in respect of the police and of the sanitary arrangements that any complaints were heard, and the British functionaries have inspired, if not sympathy, at least general respect. The correspondent declares that he found it just as difficult to detect any signs of an agitation with a rallying cry of "Egypt for the Egyptians" as to establish the existence of British tyranny and oppression.

With respect to the question of evacuation, the writer of this remarkable article scouts the idea that the Egyptians have profited by the errors and lessons of the past. He relates how he discussed the question and the future of the country with one of the most prominent members of the Egyptian Ministry, whose opinion he asked as to the probable condition of Egypt the day after the British troops evacuated the country. The Minister admitted that on this capital point he had no fixed idea. "What is the good of making projects ?" he added. "Can any one tell what will happen to-morrow ?" In conclusion, the correspondent remarks that if a British Egypt is an anomaly it must none the less be acknowledged that Egypt for the Egyptinns is a Utopia.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

Accompanied by the Princess of Wales and her daughters, and the Duke of York, other members of the Roal Family, and the Princess May, the Prince of Wales, on June 6, laid the memorial-stone of the new building for the United Service Institution, to be erected on site adjoining the Banqueting Hall, Whitehall, at a cost of about £22,000. There was a large and brilliant assemblege, which included the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for War, Lord and Lady Roberts and Miss Roberts, and Maharaja of Bhownugger, and the Rajah of Kapurthala, and the Thakore Sahib of Gondal.—The Duke of Cambridge, as President of the institution, presented to the Prince of Wales an addrress, which set forth the history of the new scheme for providing a home for the Royal United Service Institution.—The Prince of Wales accepted the address and said :—"I have very great pleasure in accepting the invitation to lay this foundation-stone. May this new building and ancient institution always flourish."—The actual ceremony of laying the foundation-stone was then proceeded with. At its conclusion the Prince of Wales opened a bazaar in the Banqueting Hall, which after being used for a number of years as a Chapel Royal, has now been placed at the disposal of that body by the Queen. The stalls were numerous and attractive. That of the brigade Guards was ornamented with bearskins, camp colours, and other symbols of war, while the stock consisted chiefly of beatiful flowers and splendid fruit contributed by the officers of the Guards and their friends, the Duke of Cannaught himself being a contributor. In charge of it were Lady Methuen, assisted by Lady Coke, Lady Falmouth, Mrs. Codrington, Mrs. Drummond, Lady Stanley, Lady Florence Streatfeild, Mrs. Fludyer, and Mrs. Crutchley. The Household Cavalry stall was ornamented with trumpets and trumpet banners, curiasses, and helmets. In charge of this stall was the Countess of Erroll (wife of the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Blues), assisted by the ladies connected with the Household Cavalry, including Lady Constance Grosvenor, the Marchioness of Ormonde, Miss Mansfield, Lady George Manners, Lady Carrington, Lady Sarah Wilson, and Lady Jane Combe. The stall of the Royal Artillery Engineers and their Militia Auxiliaries were served by Lady Suffield, the Marchioness of Waterfold, and the Misses May and Grace Palliser, while the Yeomanry stall, where sweets were sold, was presided over by Lady Brooke, who was assisted by Mrs. Ruppert. The Navy had several handsomely-decorated stalls, presided over by Ladies Commerell and Willes and Mrs. S. W. Eardley-Wilmot, Mrs. Cunninghame Graham, Mrs. Hugh Gough, and Mrs. Maltby. Lady Jephson had two stall to herself. The daughter of this lady, attired as Portia, acted as a professor of Palmistry. The Maharajah of Bhownuggur was so delighted with a toy in the shape of a bear beating a drum that he immediately purchased it for £5.

On June 15 a meeting will be held in the theatre of the United Service Institution for the purpose of considering the formation of a Naval Literature Society.

WORLD'S WOMEN CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

A public conference, under the auspices of the above Union, was held on the afternoon of June 2, at Princes' Hall Lady Henry Somerset presided. Mrs. Nightingale spoke of good work done in Australia, and Mrs. Esther Abraham testified to useful labours in the East. Mrs. Ganguli, of Bombay, gave an account of the position of women in India.—In the evening a public meeting was held at St. James's Hall, under the presidency of Lady Henry Somerset, when the question of the State regulation of vice was discussed. The hall and galleries were crowded. Lady Henry Somerset, Dr. Kate Bushnell, Mrs. Gosephine Butler, and Mrs. E. Andrew described in detail the circumstances surrounding vice in India. Mr. McInnes, M.P., moved a resolution condemning the existing state of things, thanking the Government for having appointed a Departmental Committee to inquire into the subject, and calling for the abolition of all Acts and regulations that strike at the fundamental liberties of women.—Miss Willard seconded the resolution, which was adopted unanimously, and it was decided that copies of it should be sent to Lord Kimberley and the Prime Minister.

LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts, who has been visiting Dr. Warre, Headmaster of Eton College, on June 5, inspected the Eton College Volunteers in the college playing fields. Lord Roberts, who is an old Etonian, addressed the corps, assuring them that those who contemplated a millitary career would reap great advantage from their present training, while those destined for other spheres of life would find that the drill and discipline would be of great service. Every Englishman should assist in the defence of his country, and those who could not join the Regular Army should, at least, become Volunteers.

On Friday evening (June 2) Lady Sykes gave a very smart dinner in Grosvenor-street for Lord and Lady Roberts. Nearly every body going to Chelsea House looked in (says) the "World" at the excellent concert which followed it.

On June 6 Lord Roberts visited Aldershot, and with Sir F. Grenfell and Sir E Wood, witnessed a sham-fight, in which the whole of the Infantry at the camp, assisted by Cavalry, Artillery, and Engineers, were engaged.

On June 7 Lord Roberts inspected the Yeomen of the Guard at St. James's Palace, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Victoria of Edinburgh, and Princess Louis of Battenberg also witnessed the parade. There were eighty-two out of the ninety Yeomen present, under Lord Kensington, the captain.

Apropos of the fact that Lord Roberts was to be entertained at the Mansion House, it is remarked that since 1860, when Sir James Outram received the freedom of the City on his return from India, there have been few honours of the kind bestowed. Lord Napier, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and Sir Beauchamp Seymore now Lord Alcester are the only instances, apart from the posthumous honours bestowed upon Havelock and Gordon, of the gallant defenders of our country to whom have been voted the swords and gold boxes of the City Corporation only two are alive, Lord Wolseley and Lord Alcester.

A QUESTION ABOUT ASSAM COAL.

Mr. H. D. Ellis writes to the "Daily News" from 26, Emperor's-gate, S. W., June 3 :—"A few weeks ago it was publicly notified that the authorities of the Imperial Institute had compiled and printed a number of handbooks of statistics of Indian and Colonial produce with the object of advancing the trade of India and the Colonies by the dissemination of knowledge of the advantages they offered. Among these handbooks was one upon the coal, of Assam. Some of my friends and I are interested in an industrial undertaking in the East which is a considereble buyer of coal, as it uses about 20,000 tons per annum. With a view to learning what advantages might be afforded us by the use of Assam coal I called at the offices of the Imperial Institute in order to procure a copy of the handbook. Neither the secretary nor he assistant secretary was within, but I was referred to a courteous gentleman connected, I believe, with the library, who expressed to me his regret that he was not authorised to part with a copy. He kindly undertook, however, to mention my application to the secretary, and I further informed him that our business manager was then in this country, but would shortly be returning to the East, and that I should like to be favoured with the copy before he left. After some days had elapsed without my hearing from the Imperial Institute, addressed a written request to the secretary setting forth my business and my object. This was several days ago. Up to this date I have not received any communication at all from the secretary in reply. Our manager has left this country. My friends and I are not now considering the subject of Assam coal.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall-Mall, June 6.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Capt W H Hillas is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Capt J H Aspinwall is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry.

13th Hussars.—Lieut R W P Nevill resigns his commission.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut-Col and Col W Merriman, C I E, (late Bombay), on the Indian Supernumerary List, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity ; Lieut-Col W P Tomkins, C I E, (late Bengal), upon completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Colonel, is placed on the Indian Supernumerary List ; Capt Fred Rainsford-Hannay to be Major, in succession to Lieut-Col W P Tomkins, C I E; Lieut W Ewbank to be Captain, vice F Rainsford-Hannay ; Second-Lieut F J Pike to be Lieutenant.

Line Battalions.

Hong Kong Regt.—The following Jemadars on probation to be Jemadars with precedence in the regiment as shown :—Muhammad Abdullah, Sirdar Khan, Gulam Jilani Khan.

Staff.—Col G Luck, C B, from half-pay, to command a First Class District in India, with the local rank of Major-General whilst so employed, vice Major-Genl Sir G S White, G C I E, K C B, V C, appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India ; Lieut-Col W Everett, C M G, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General at headquarters (which appointment is substituted for that of Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General at headquarters), and to have the substantative rank of Colonel in the Army.

Army Medical Staff.—The following Surgeon Lieut-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut-Colonels :—J H Moore, vice J E Fannin, retired ; T J P Holmes, M B, vice J B Kelly, retired ; Surgeon-Capt F H Treherne, F R C S, Edin, is seconded for service on the personal staff of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India ; Qr-Mr and Hon Lieut J Buckley is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Memoranda.—Genl F A Lord Chelmsford, G C B, retires on retired pay. Col G Luck, C B, is placed on half-pay on vacating the appointment of Inspr-General of Cavalry in India. Col (local Major-Gen) G Luck, C B, Comanding a First Class District in India, to be Major General, vice H J Degacher, C B, retired. Col T R Stevenson, C B, half-pay, to be Major-General, vice W D Bond, C P, retired. Col T T Simpson, C B, from Lieut-Colonel half-pay, is placed on retired pay. Col G W Thompson, from Lieut-Colonel half-pay, retires on retird pay. Lieut-Col G B Paton, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Lieut-Col T Deane, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army as Director of the Army Remount Department in India. Lieut-Col A J Hepper, D S O, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army on appointment as a Member of the Ordnance Committee.

THE NAVY.

Captains.—W H May, Naval Attache to be Assistant Director of Torpedo, Admiralty, vice Capt E F Jeffreys, appointed to H M S Hood ; J E Blaxland, to Assistance (June 21) ; L A Beaumont, to Excellent (June 12) ; J A T Bruce, to Australia (June 8).

Commanders.—G R Bromley, for Coastguard at Brighton ; A H Bolders, for Coastguard at Southsea ; E W Burt for Coastguard at Ventnor ; V B Orlebar, for Coastguard at Lymington ; A Carpenter, D S O, for Coastguard at Cowes ; Palmer K Smythies, for Coastguard at Sandgate ; Hon E T Newham, for Coastguard at Hastings ; and R H Stewart, for Coastguard at Bogaor (June 8).

Lieutenants.—F F Haworth-Booth, to Alexandra, J R Craigen, R N R, to Inflexible (June 2) ; H H Bruce, to Phaeton (June 1) ; W A E Critchley, to Mercury (June 5) ; G de L O Jhonstone, to Caypso (Jan 5) ; W Corbett, F F Ommanney, W H W Grove, A G H Wilson, to Australia (June 8) ; M S Beatley, to Invincible, H M Wyatt, to Australia (Jan 8) ; R M Lambert, to Superb (June 7) ; C E Pritchard, to Grappler, in command (June 8).

Sub-Lieutenant.—P S M Day, R N R, to Hood June 5.

Midshipmen.—H B Grace, to Immortalite June 2 ; M H Lubbock and G B Simpson, to Nile additional ; C T Gevers, to Camperdown ; J F A Robins and O H Stahlnecht, to Edgar June 7.

Naval Cadets.—J H F Carey and W L L Pallo, to Edgar additional June 7.

Staff Commander.—E E Greaves, to Achilles June 18.

Staff Engineer.—J M'Carthy, to Achilles June 8.

Engineer.—J R Roffey, to Interpid June 8.

Staff Surgeon.—L H Kellett, to Australia June 8.

Surgeon.—J L Thomas, to Australia June 8.

Chaplain.—Rev G H Treharne, to Australia.

Staff Paymasters.—W J Nash, to Australia June 8 ; H W Hunt, to Vulcan June 19.

Assistant Paymasters.—H P Barnett, to Australia June 8 ; S H Jones Parry, to Vulcan June 19.

Boatswains.—J O Ward, to Galatea additional for Q D D for Watchful, May 30 ; W Saunders, to Victory additional in duty in ships of Dockyard Reserve May 30 ; G L Mills, to Pembroke additional for duty in Forte May 30 ; F Hornbrook, to Rodney May 30 ; A Payne, to Pembroke additional for Benbow May 30 ; J N Everett, to Victory Q D D June 1.

Carpenter.—G T Phillips, (a) to Sappho May 29.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, May 30, 1893.—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870.—Capt at S F Digby has this day been placed on the Retired List of his own request ; Commander E S Dugdale has been placed on the Retired List of his rank, at his own request May 27.

Clerk W J Bull has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet April 26.

Royal Marine Artillery.

The undermentioned Second-Lieuts to be Lieuts. (July 1, 1891) :—E McCarthy, J D N Wyley, A B Bombulo-Pearse.

May 31.—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870—Staff Commander W H Maunsell has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander (May 15).

June 1.—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870—Capt R Woodward, CB, has this day been placed on the retired List of his rank, at his own request.

Gunner R Gardner has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in her Majesty's Fleet (June 1).

June 2.—The Good Service Pension of £150 a year for Captains, rendered vacant by the retirement of Capt N S F Digby, has been conferred on Capt H H Boys, RN. The Greenwhich Hospital Pension of £50 a year, rendered vacant by the death of Fleet Engineer W F Capps, has been conferred on Inspector of Machinery, F W Sutton, (a), The Rev. W W Nicholson has been appointed a chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet Chief Gunner T Hawkins has been allowed to assume the honorary rank of Lieutenant on retirement.

The Captain's good service pension of £150 a year, rendered vacant by the retirement of Capt R Woodward, C B, has been conferred on Captain M J Dunlop.

The Greenwhich Hospital pension of £50 a year for Lieutenants, rendered vacant by the death of Commander L R Fitzmaurice, has been conferred on Commander H J M Pugh.

Mr A E Hudson has been awarded the prize offered by Rear-Admiral E H Seymour for competition among the midshipmen of the Anson for the best essay on "The Salving of her Majesty's ship Howe."

During the past two years all RNR drill ships and certain drill batteries have been supplied with quick-firing guns.

The Rupert is to replace the Bellerophon at Pembroke as port guardship.

A government Bill for increasing the salaries of national school teachers, which was opposed by the Clericals, passed through Committee unaltered in the Hungarian Upper Chamber on Monday. The Ultramontanes, when they found they were in a decided minority. withdrew from the Chamber after vainly endeavouring to bring about a postponement of the debate.

LITERARY AND DRAMATIC.

Miss Olive Schreiner, who has just arrived in London from the Cape, has been hard at work for some time on a new novel ; and one of the chief objects of her visit to this country at the present time is, it is understood, to arrange for its publication.

Professor Huxley's Romanes lecture on "Evolution and Ethics," delivered in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, is published by Messrs. Macmillan in the shape of a two-shilling pamphlet. The same firm have almost ready Mr. J. J. Murphy's "Natural Selection and Spiritual Freedom." Mr. Murphy follows on the lines of Professor A. R. Wallace. His work on "Habit and Intelligence" had a large sale. Professor Knight's "Aspects of Theism," and Miss Charlotte Younge's new story, "Grisly Grisell," will also appear in a day or two.

This week (May 26) Messrs. Elkin Matthews and John Lane will issue four books, and already three of them are all sold. One is "Daphnis and Chloe, by Longus, done into English by George Thornley." It is practically a block book, inasmuch as it contains thirty-seven woodcuts, along with numerous initial letter-pieces, which were drawn and cut on wood by Mr. Charles Ricketts and Mr. Charles Shannon. It is intended that this book shall be the first of a series "built" under the direct supervision of the artists. The second will be "The Volage and Travaille of Sir John Maundeville," but it will not appear before the middle of next year.

A rather painful interest attaches to "Under the Hawthorn, and other Verse," by Augusta de Gruchy, which will also be issued by Messrs. Elkin Mathews and John Lane in a day or two. The authoress, who was a native of one of the Channel Islands, saw the early proofs of her book, but died while it was passing through the press. "Under the Hawthorn" was to be the first work she had ever published. Her verse is said to be full of songfulness, but strikes rather a sad note. "Arthur Henry Hallam's Poetical Remains," and Hazlitt's "Liber Amoris," with an introduction by Mr. Le Gallienne, will likewise be issued from the Sign of the Bodley Head immediately.

With the appearance of Mr. Edmund Gosse's new volume, "Questions at Issue," which Mr. Heinemann will publish very soon, the authorship of certain noteworthy anonymous contributions, which appeared some little time ago in some of the leading monthly reviews, is almost certain to remain no longer a secret. It will be remembered that, on the authorship of "The Fortnightly" article, "Election Day at the Royal Academy," being attributed towards the end of last year to Mr. William Watson, after Thomas Hardy, J. M. Barrie, and Rudyard Kipling had been respectively named as the writers, Mr. Heinemann announced that the article would appear in a volume of essays which he would publish in the course of the year. It is singular that Mr. Gosse was never mentioned.

The fact was mentioned recently that more persons now visit Milton's cottage at Chalfont than was formerly the case. Visitors to the poet's grave in the beautiful old Church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, we learn, continue to be fairly numerous. A large number of those are Americans. Milton lies in the great central aisle, the spot being marked by a slab. In another part of the building is a bust of the poet.

There used to be a rumour, to which Howitt gave credence, that on the raising of the chancel of St. Giles's just 100 years ago Milton's remains were disturbed and the coffin was opened, and that numbers of relic hunters appeared eager to carry off fragments of his bones. Professor Masson, if we remember rightly, makes no allusion to this and a pilgrim to the shrine the other day noted with interest the fact that the verger volunteered the statement that the whole story was a fabrication. St. Giles's, besides being the repository of Milton's dust, is famous as having been the church of which Fox, the martyrologist, was vicar, and where he is buried. Oliver Cromwell was also married there.

There will be some interesting biographical facts in the forthcoming volume, "Masters of English Music"—the first of a series, the primary aim of which is to place on record the salient features and tendencies of the work of great living representative composers—to be issued by Messrs. Osgood, McIlvaine and Co. The series begins with an account of the career, supplied, we believe, in great measure by the composer himself of Sir Arthur Sullivan.

Mr. Wilmot Harrison the author of a handy guide to "Memorable London Houses," is about to publish, through Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., a companion volume entitled "Memorable Paris Houses," with illustrative, critical and anecdotal notices and a reference plan. The book will be illustrated with specially executed portraits of celebrities and their houses.

Signor Ruggiero Leoncavallo, the composer of "I Pagliacci," is a native of Naples, and is now in his thirty-sixth year. His first opera had the English poet Chatterton for its hero, but although the work has been announced from time to time it has never been performed. Signor Leoncavallo was engaged on his Medicean trilogy when he came across Paul Ferrier's tale entitled "Le Tabarin," on which the libretto of "I Pagliacci" is founded. Signor Sonzogno, who knows very well what the opera public of the present time is in want of, accepted the responsibility of the opera before the composer had scored a note. He knew, however, what Leoncavallo was capable of as a musician, and his foresight has been amply justified.

It is probable that the success of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci" will stem the tendency towards imitation of Wagner which was beginning to evince itself in Italy. The young composers of the new Italian lyrical school have perhaps learned something from Wagner in the orchestral treatment of their operas and in the co-ordination of music and words, but their melodies and methods are otherwise typically Italian and their dramatic climaxes are sprung on the audience in the explosive fashion of the Italian operatic composers, instead of being slowly wrought up as in Wagner's advanced melodramas. Pouchielli and Bizet may claim the leadership of the new Italian revival rather than Wagner, but many foreign influences have contributed to its formation.

Mr. Fred E. Weatherley, the author of the English version of "I Pagliacci," vindicates with some ingenuity the choice of "Punchinello" as an English translation of the Italian title. He points out that there is no English equivalent of the pantomimic character of "Pagliacci," and that "Clown" and "Harlequin" are already provided for in the cast, while "Pantaloon" is entirely inapplicable. Such a description as "mountebanks," "mummers," or "players" would have given no idea of the personages, but the severe critic will perhaps say that "Punchinello" errs as much in conveying a wrong impression of the character as these would have done in giving a vague general notion of the subject of the opera.

Mr. Clifford Fowler has written two spirited letters to Mr. Joseph Bennett, in which a criticism of the policy of the Philharmonic Society leads up to an argument for more attention to French music. Mr. Fowler asserts that "if the public once had a real chance of knowing such men as Bizet, Massenet, Lale, Reyer, &c., English composers would he relegated to the musical festivals and the composition classes of the London colleges." There is some truth in the contention, although it is too sweepingly expressed, and the contrast between French and English literature and art at the present time might be emphasised in the same manner ; but unless the English public will give English composers a stimulus how can they be expected to make progress ?

Declaring that the elaborate "mise-en-scene" of "La Valkyrie," at the Grand Opera, at Paris, is the most ambitious effort of the kind ever made at that theatre, where startling effects are by no means uncommon, the Paris correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" proceeds to describe how some of the most striking pieces of stage realism are carried out. In the first act, the brazier over which is suspended the pan containing the meal for Hunding and Sieglinde, is a marvel of realism, with the flames and incandescent portions of the fire beneath. The logs which make the fire are, in fact, iron pipes with escapes for the flames at irregular intervals. They are partly covered by reddened flax, which forms an excellent imitation of burning coal. The remainder of the illusion is obtained by the use of red glass and the electric light. The remarkably vivid greenness of the trees which are suddenly brought to view when Siegmund bursts into his spring song is produced by a new arrangement of green lanterns. The rams which draw the car of the goddess Fricka are real animals, in strong contrast to the ridiculous cardboard sheep which proved a complete failure at Brussels. To come to the grand spectacular effect of the whole performance—the Ride of the Valkyries which at other opera houses had been obtained by transparencies and magic-lantern effects—it is done here by real "figurants," who cross the stage on mechanical horses running on inclines—in fact, upon a sort of switchback railway. Numerous cloudy veils are suspended between the audience and the performers, so that the "woodenness" of the steeds is not discernible. The platform on which the horses run is a strongly-built structure, 27 ft. high. In the great fire scene, the effect of which is far grander than that with which "Siguard" has made us familiar, tresses of cotton wool which burn at intervals, produce an excellent imitation of will-o'-the wisps, while the smoke is imitated by steam according to the system invented by Wagner himself.

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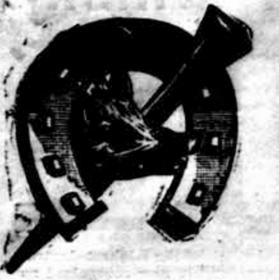
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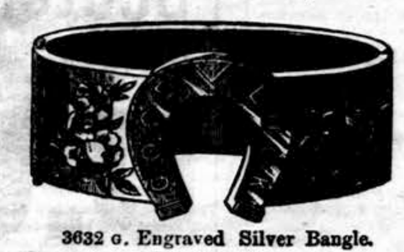
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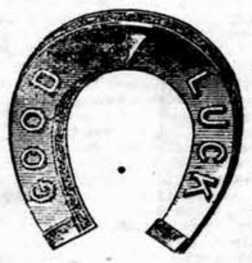

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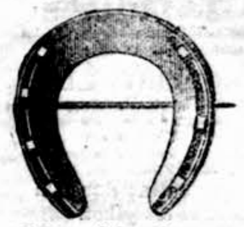
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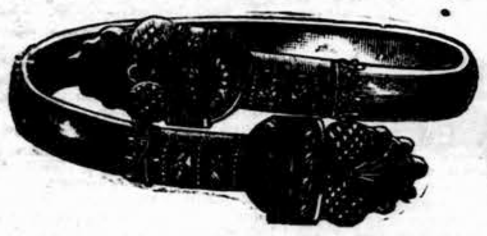
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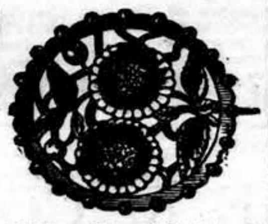
Rs. 5 cash.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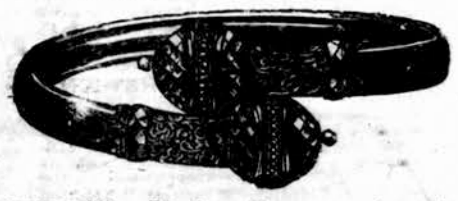
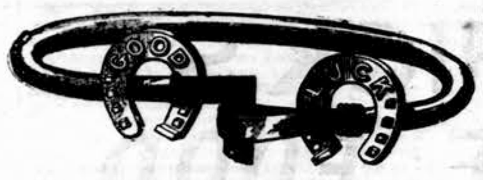

3637 c. Silver Bangles. Rs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 cash.



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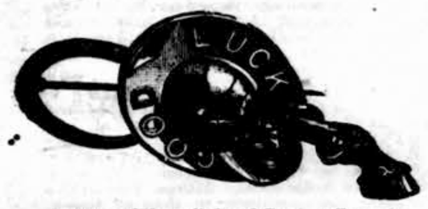
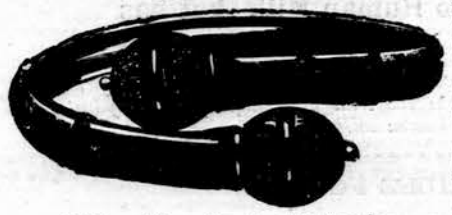
Rs. 9 cash.



3639 c. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch.
Rs. 7 cash.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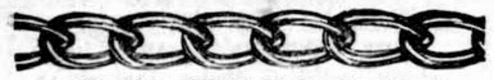
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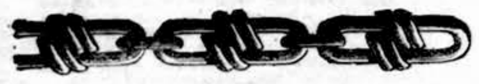
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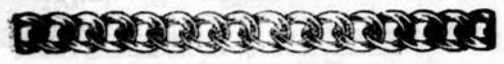
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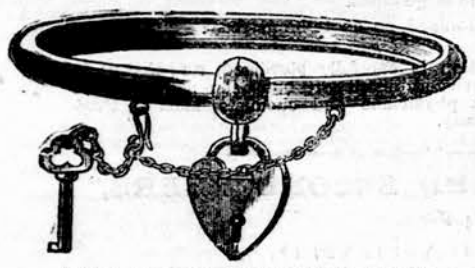
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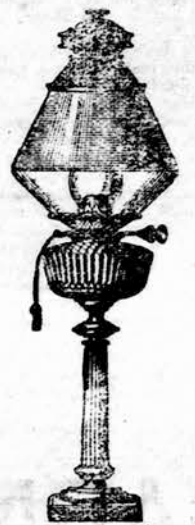
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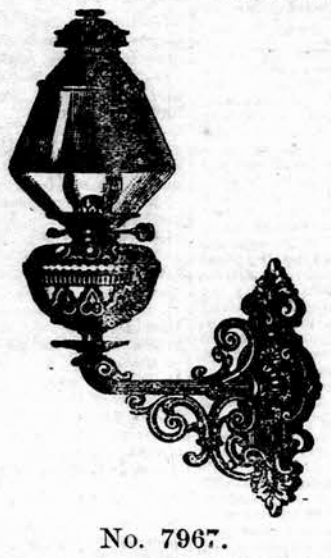
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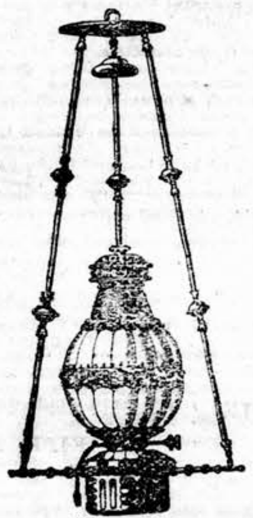
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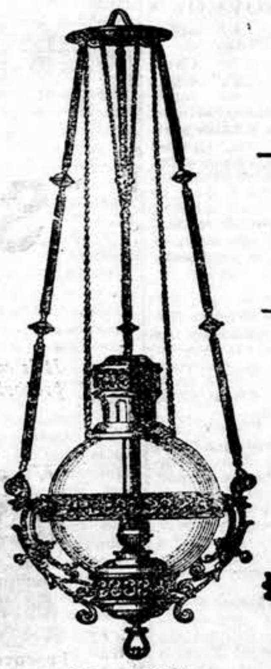
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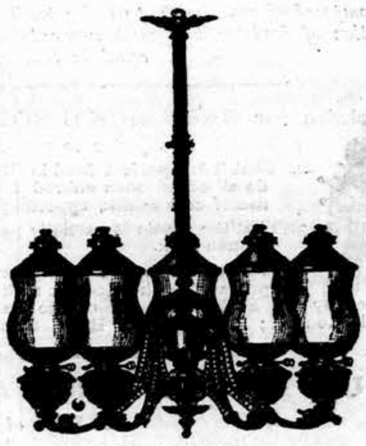
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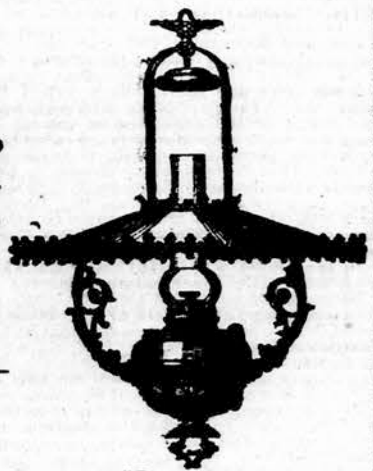
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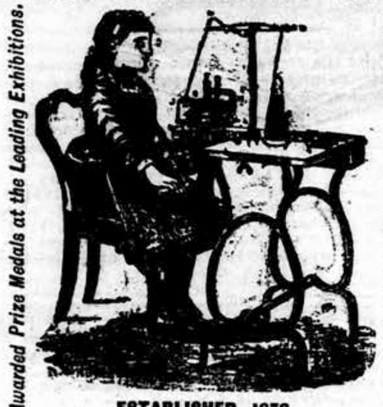
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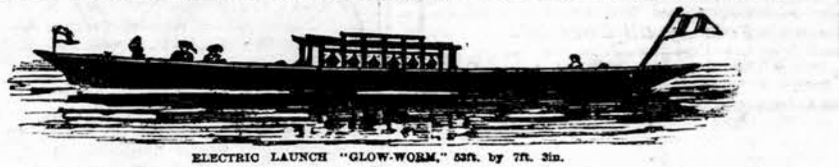
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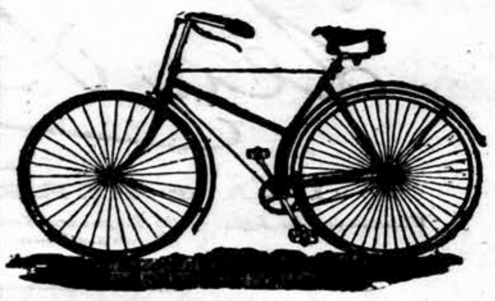

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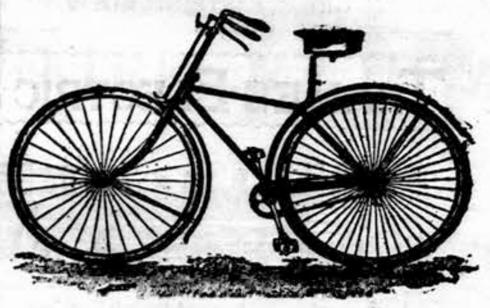

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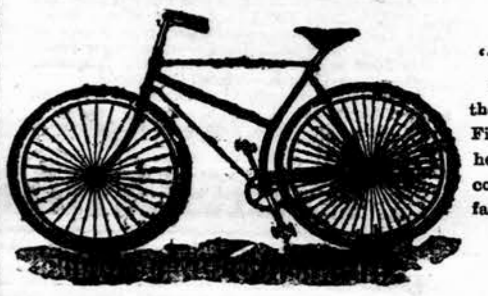

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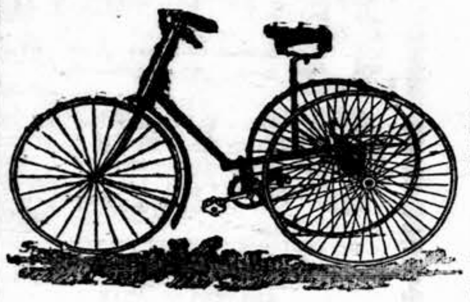

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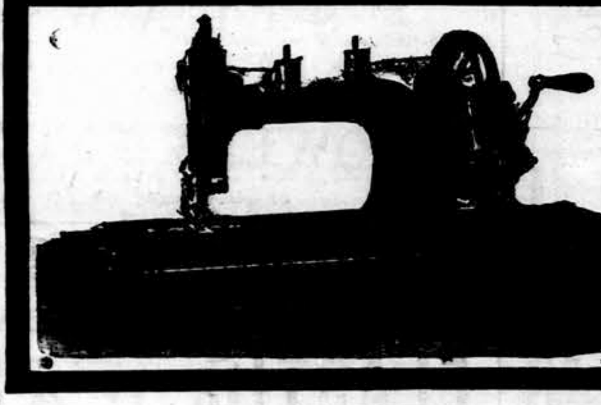

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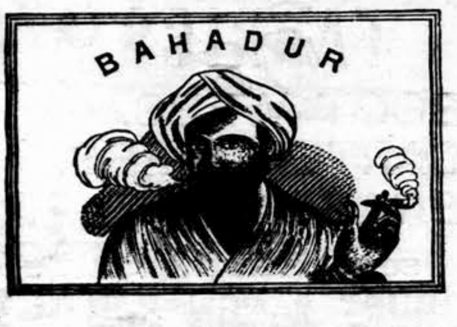

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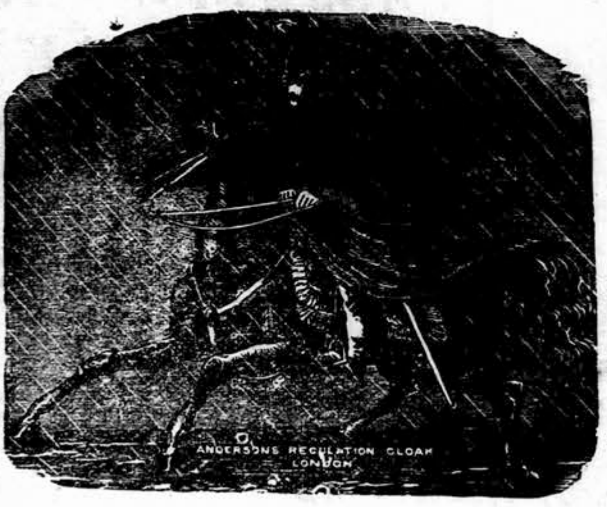

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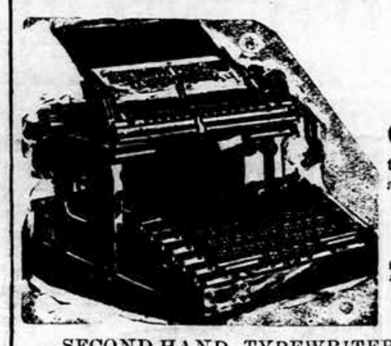

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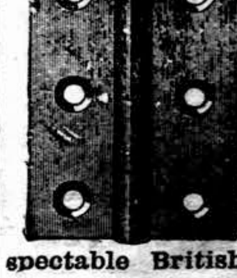

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